THE BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

HENRY BAWLE.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—It is intimated that Vice President Wilson will make a few speeches in the Ohio campaign.

—"Pennsylvania Democrats claim that Col. Amos C. Noyes, if nominated for Governor, will beat Hartranft by a majority of 50,000 to 100,000 votes."—*Exchange.*

Vox et præterea nihil!

—Col. McCreary, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, very appropriately wound up the canvass on Saturday with a speech delivered in front of the "Bourbon House" at Louisville.

—By the death of Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, the seat in the United States Senate to which he was elected last fall becomes vacant. We predict that a Confederate sympathizer will be chosen as his successor.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Governor Allen is losing ground every day. His own speeches are telling against him with effect. Such addresses as he made at Newark and Gallipolis are driving Democrats from him all over the State.

—The Democratic leaders of New York are "telling" on each other, and according to their own showings there is hardly a man in the whole number who is not a walking embodiment of every conceivable moral delinquency and abomination.

—McCreary, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, made it a great point to dwell upon the fact, in all his speeches, that the debt of this country is a great deal larger than it was before the war. Of course it is. And so it was after the Revolutionary war. Yet no one considered that an argument against those who carried on the revolutionary struggle.

—Dill formally withdraws his name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. He was Wallace's man for that place, and his withdrawal indicates a purpose, on Wallace's part, to concentrate on Bigler. This will destroy Waream's chances for Treasurer, and the managers will probably hunt up some Liberal Republican who is willing to be sacrificed as a candidate for that office.

—Mr. Brown, the Prohibition candidate for Governor, said in a recent speech that he would not be elected Governor, and Hartranft would likewise be defeated. We are not so sure of that. There is an old proverb to the effect that there is no telling who will be Governor until after the election, and as the Democrats are now all supporting Brown, he should be more hopeful. "It will never do to give up so, Mr. Brown?"

—The political situation in New York is beautiful. Charles O'Connor, and, most likely, Governor Tilden, are at outs with the Court of Appeals; John Morrissey and Ottendorfer are pegging away at Tammany Hall livery; M'Guire and his set are bombarding those who are bombarding the canal ring, and, in short, the Democracy of the Empire State is "all tore up." Now let the Republicans nominate a first-rate ticket, and go in and win.

—It is up hill work for a man to fill the Democratic bill this year. Down East he must be sound on the license question; in New York he is reviled and hooted at by the orthodox in the Democratic faith if he favors greenbacks; while in Ohio to mention hard money brings down upon him the wrath of the faithful all the way from the once hard-money Bill Allen to the horny-handed Sam Cary. The honest Democrats of Ohio are getting more and more ashamed of their position, and the day of thier defeat will also be a day of joyful release.—*Toledo Blade.*

——Go to Sechler's for the finest groceries in the city.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of Centre County will meet at the regular places of holding their Delegate Elections, on Saturday, the 21st day of August, at the usual hour, to elect delegates to represent them in the County Convention.

The REPUBLICAN COUNTY COEVENTION will meet in Bellefonte on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25,

at 1:30 o'clock p. m., to nominate candidates for the offices to be filled at the next election.

S. D. GRAY,
Chair'n Republican Co. Con.

A STERNBERG, HIS DEFENSE AND DEFENDER.

That our Chief Burgess is the *Watchman's* beau ideal of a high-toned gentleman, and, one that possesses all the qualifications for office and public trust and confidence, everyone who knows the depraved tone of the sheet, and its truculency of character, would, as a matter of course, expect to hear it squeal when one of its pets is arraigned for incompetency in office, and for a species of loafing and leeching off of anyone and everyone who will suffer it, until the office and the official have caused a blush of shame to mantle the cheek of our better citizens, and both been depraved to a standard, so as to meet the moral tone and requirements of the *Watchman*, and make all boon companions, and sweet and admiring associates. The *Watchman*, therefore, was bound to defend its peculiar official. The condition of our town, as to drunken brawls and crime, is certainly worse than it has been at any time within the past ten years, and yet fewer arrests, because the Burgess and Chief of Police wink at them, the *Watchman's* assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. Within the past six months there have been some eight burglarious entries into private houses and places of business, and actual burglaries committed. The rowdyism, quarrelling, and midnight revel, have become so notorious as even to cause Ed. Brown, of Bishop street, a very decent Democrat, to enter complaint in regard to it, and demand a more efficient police.

If the statements of the *Watchman*, which has very recently been converted into a pseudo temperance organ, be true, why these complaints? Why the midnight robberies, almost wholly unknown prior to the election of the *Watchman's* Chief Burgess? If the Chief Burgess were to have an office, and stay in it, and not be rubbing his official robes up against every stranger that may enter the town, and at once impose himself as a pensioner on his generosity, as he did in the case of the Count Von Turkheim, to whom he wedded himself so tightly that the Count could not shake him, and when the umbilical cord of the Burgess' leeching friendship was cut, our Burgess gushed forth a deluge of tears, which, had they been properly applied, might have had a purifying effect upon him, it would be better for him and the town.

If the police force be insufficient the Burgess should nominate men that are efficient, and who will attend to their duty; and if the force be inadequate to preserve order, he should apply to the Council to have the force increased. He is responsible for the order and good government of the city, so far as its peace and quiet are concerned.

We are a little taken back, however, to know that the *Watchman* is holding Mr. Sternberg in reserve for a second term, or some other important office. It says: "We may say here in conclusion, that the Chief Burgess will be vindicated by the future." By which the *Watchman* means to present him to the people of Bellefonte for their suffrages for a second term of office. We suppose the "Watchman" will run him on high moral ground and temperance principles, and ask professing Christians and strict temperance men to vote for him. *O tempora, o mores!*

——Go to Greens drug store opposite our new office for all kinds of fancy articles.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?

On Saturday last, our good Democratic friends held their delegate elections throughout the county. As the fate of many a natural born public official (so self conceived at least) was dependent upon the result, the scramble for the special favor of the dear Democratic masses by the various aspirants for the fame and perquisites of office, was rather lively and awakened rather a warm contest. Such was the result at least in Bellefonte and vicinty. After the closing of the polls and the result announced, it was soon seen that Meek stock was above par, and the "Watchman" office was soon thronged and surrounded by a dense crowd of Meek's willing tools and worshippers, who came to pay just homage to their master and receive his approving smile for the day's work so successfully done.

By some peculiar streak of misfortune, our friend William Shortlidge happened to stray amongst the servile crew, and Meek, feeling flushed with local victory, and strong in the support of his body guard there present, accused Shortlidge of having circulated annonymous letters during the recent contest damaging to Meek's character as a temperance man. Shortlidge denied the soft impeachment, and knowing Meek's capacity and fertility in getting up those kind of letters himself, and putting the authorship upon some one else, as he did in 1871 in the Lytle-Chambers letter campaign, Shortlidge did not rest easy under the imputation, and the privilege that Meek had taken in connecting him with a transaction of that kind, and useing it in the campaign, when he really believed Meek was the sole author of it himself. A few hot words were passed backward and forward, and the parties got into the telegraph office, Shortlidge still trying to disabuse Meek's mind of his connection with the letter at all. Both parties grew more and more excited, until Shortlidge threatened to slap Meek in the face if he did not desist from his abuse of him in his paper without a cause, and also from further improper use of his name in connection with the letter before mentioned, when Meek invited him to do it, and he did. Lightning could not have flashed the intelligence through the town sooner than the news was borne, as it were, on the wings of the wind, that Shortlidge had struck Meek. Meek, the idol of the gutter snipes, the bar-room pimps, the hard-fisted, double-jointed, square-shouldered, temperate-drinking Democrats of the town, had accidentally fallen into the hands of the Philistines and must be secured at once and the Goliah slain. The fighting cohorts and shoulder-hitters must be summoned with the utmost despatch. The bar-room and low grogeries opened wide their doors and turned upon the streets their contents of filth and pollution, and soon the streets about our office was full of men ready to give loose to blind, unbridled passions, and play off before high heaven the very lowest feats of animal and brutal man. There were at least one hundred drunken men in the crowd; and men who ought to have known better than to say anything exciting to a crowd like that, set the ball in motion. Perks, ex-Sheriff of Clearfield county, now the proprietor of the Brockerhoff House, rushed up the street, snorting and puffing like an exhausted locomotive, and breathing forth threatenings of speedy vengeance, to the secret chambers of his house, where were closeted Miles Kephart, delineated in last week's *Reporter* as a Philadelphia rough, and his *par nobile fratrum*, and broke the intelligence of the huge onslaught upon Meek. Without word or inquiry the party flew to the scene of action. When they arrived, Bachelor, the Democrat *par excellence* of Massachusetts celebrity, who plays pensioner on his wife's industrious efforts, and suffers her to maintain him in lounging and idle ease, was there pouring fourth species of Billingsgate and profanity that would have put to shame John Bunyan's swearing fish woman, on Shortlidge, who was fixed by the infuriated crowd and mob, against the telegraph office, like a piece of statuary, gazing down upon his hundred pursuers, who seemed to regard him as some huge monster, and with tiger gaze were watching for an opportune moment to pounce upon him and rend him in pieces. Even cries of "lynch him" were heard. Jack McClellan, the thumb piece of Meek, who rather runs the car works to increase the Democratic vote of the town, strutted forth his magnificent form, and showed his capacity to abuse the man who dared to harm Cock Robin. The crowd, numbering some two or three hundred, remained there full two hours and hurled their threats and vile maledictions upon the head of Col. Shortlidge. The presence of the police seemed not to be regarded in the least, and in fact, they put forth a most harmless effort to disperse the crowd or arrest the disturbers of the peace. The Chief Burgess, with his "many excellent and original ideas," according to last week's "Watchman," remained at bay in the Bush House office, and when he would merge on the ragged edges was hooted back by a crowd of ten-year-old boys, and hence he did nothing to disperse the crowd and command the peace, and they remained at will and perpetrated their rowdyism until it pleased Mr. Shortlidge, the object of their intense hatred and rage, to go home, Mr. Rhoades and Mr. Nolan accompanying him.

The whole affair was a disgrace to the town, and we excuse no one connected with it. If Mr. Shortlidge did wrong in striking Mr. Meek, the law could be called in to chastise him for the wrong committed, but *his* action was neither an excuse nor justification for a lot of gross muscle in manly form to attack Shortlidge as they did, and everyone that did is just as guilty of crime and amenable to the law, as is Shortlidge; and the good government of the town really demands that an example be made of the whole party, and every violater of the law punished. Unless this is done and the law vindicated, our town will soon be, as we stated last week, wholly under the control of the lawless class, and the better class of citizens be the victims of that control. But with such men as A. Sternberg for Burgess, and *his* appointees for police, and the "Watchman" to defend and excuse the inefficiency and incompetency of his administration, we can hope for nothing better. The editor of the "Watchman" ought not to complain much if he occasionally has to eat the fruit which is the legitimate crop of his own depraved teaching.

We hope popular sentiment will become sufficiently improved, elevated, and aroused as to demand a better state of things. Let us have less Sternbergs, Bachelors, Miles Kepharts, and that ilk, to dictate who shall be our local governors and executive officers.

THOSE FACTS AND FIGURES.

The REPUBLICAN contains a long attack on the editor of this paper in connection with the county printing. We will attend to his case next week.—*Watchman, July 30, 1875.*

From the above very positive and forcible threat, we expected something equally as crushing from the *Watchman* last week as a thunderbolt, and had not only begun to arrange the data carefully to meet the anticipated onslaught, but had really consulted our tailor, to know if he could cut down our clothes somewhat, so as they might correspond to our shriveled persons after the expected avalanche had reached us in the *Watchman* of last week, in pursuance of the above bold threat. But what was our surprise and relief, to find the following mild notice of the editor's indisposition, and that he had deferred the herculean task for three weeks. Please read the following from the *Watchman* of last week.

The illness of the editor during part of this week and his absence from home the balance, prevents his showing the falseness of the statements of the REPUBLICAN and the *Reporter* in their issues of last week, regarding the county printing. As soon as he gets time, he will furnish the facts and figures to show that while the *Watchman* office has done *all* the county printing, of every description, as we ll as the advertising, it has charged and received *less* from the county than the *Reporter* or REPUBLICAN, which papers have only inserted the county advertisements.

Since the appearance of the above we have inhaled a full breath, and swelled up to our usual proportions, and fill our clothes as usual. Do those facts and figures stagger the editor of the "Watchman" in his ingenious arithmetic and manipulation of figures?

—Another warning. Rufus K. McClellan, of Chambersburg, while walking on the railroad was struck by a train approaching from the rear and injured so badly that he died in two hours after the accident. He was highly esteemed as a citizen.

AN APPEAL TO TEMPERANCE MEN.

The political strugggle in this State this fall will be between the Republican party on the one hand, and the Democratic party on the other; therefore any issue which tends to draw strength from either, can have no other effect than to weaken the one from which it is drawn. It is thought by some that the election may be a closely contested one this fall; should this prove to be so, the loss of a hundred or thousand votes, more or less, may be, on either side, the scale of victory against the party that loses most of this kind of element. This statement is the past experience has proven. The temperance element is sufficient to turn the scale in favor of the party struggling for the ascendancy, it being conceded, the question of temperance or no temperance will come home with earnest force: In the formation of a temperance party calculated to command the support of a few thousand advocates, which of the two great parties will suffer the most? A glance at the material composing the two organizations answers the question. The temperance element in the Democratic party is so small that if it were possible to withdraw the whole of it, the party would hardly feel the loss, whereas, the temperance element is so strong in the Republican party that its loss would seriously impair, if not altogether destroy, the strength of the party. Therefore temperance men may set it down as a certainty, that any encouragement given to the temperance ticket this fall will injure the Republican party more than it will the Democratic. Without any chance for themselves, Brown and Bennypacker and their supporters, become simply an ally to Democracy.

This being the case, the pertinent question for the temperance men to answer is: Will Democracy better promote the cause of temperance than Republicanism? If it will, then they will be justified in supporting an independent ticket. If it will not, then they will be doing a great injustice to themselves and the cause they profess to love.

Has the cause of temperance ever received encouragement from the Democratic party? On the contrary, has it not found in Democracy an earnest enemy to its principles—an enemy that is largely supported by the liquor interests—an enemy deaf to its pleadings, and indifferent to the good work it seeks to accomplish? Past experience proves Democracy to be the natural enemy of temperance. The present attitude of the party confirms it, and the future will witness no change in its policy of hostility towards temperance principles, notwithstanding the show of sympathy made by the "Democratic Watchman" of this city. Their late sympathetic action and words are actuated by just such a motive as we might suppose the Devil would have in preaching morality and virtue.

The general scope of Republican legislation on this question has been to lessen the evils of intemperance. Without being a strict temperance party, its sympathy has been, is now, and always will be, with those efforts which have for their object the protection of society against the abuse growing out of the liquor traffic. This sympathy grows out of its labors for the advancement of humanity, promotion of personal liberty, and its devotion to the cause of human civilization. Anything that tends to check human progress, or to injure the individual or the State, finds the Republican party an earnest and watchful opponent. Therefore, it follows as a self-evident fact, that any independent movement on the part of temperance advocates, which divides the Republican party without securing for itself success, is a direct blow at the only organization inclined to assist the cause by precept and example, and powerful enough to hold for temperance the advance positions which it has already gained.

It is folly to say, as some do that consistency requires adherence to an independent ticket. Such adherence might be justified if success were possible. Every vote thus cast is not only thrown away, but a vote in favor of a party whose triumph would open the flood-gates of intemperance, and sweep from the statute books every restraint against the liquor traffic.

As a figure of speech this consistency may be pardonable, but its practice is the stabbing of a friend to secure the elevation of an enemy. We [illegible] the temperance [illegible] you cannot [illegible] to that [illegible] principles to be [illegible] through [illegible] will so [illegible] the [illegible] of the Republican party, [illegible] independent movement, [illegible] in the eyes of the people to [illegible] of intemperance as to rally them [illegible] standard in the future. Such [illegible] would be reactionary and [illegible] to the best interests of your cause. [illegible] with steady [illegible] beware of it as a [illegible] party which has [illegible] enemy, and cling [illegible] years in the service [illegible] for fourteen [illegible] ity, freedom, and [illegible] humangood cause that tends to adv[illegible] every world's civilization.

STATE ITEMS.

—The farmers in Jefferson county, are complaining of the army worm.

—Clarion has raised the necessary sum of $10,000 to secure a supply of water.

—An eighty-three acre farm near Hollidaysburg, sold for $16,000 the other day.

—The Tyrone *Democrat* complains of the frequency of drunken brawls in the streets of that town.

—The Pennsylvania Reserve Association desire to raise several military companies for the Centennial year.

—The Democratic delegates from Tioga are Walter Sherwood and J. J. Werline.

—Cambria and Blair will vote for Pershing for Governor in the Democratic State Convention.

—A young lady of Indiana county, fell dead recently while hanging clothes on a line. Fearful warning.

—Henry Breth died from the want of breath, at the age of ninety-one, a few days ago, in Clearfield county.

—John Graham, the pioneer boat builder of Freedom, Beaver county, died there on the 29th ult., aged eighty-eight.

—Whortleberries sell in Johnstown at ten cents a quart. The wild raspberry crop is a failure, the weather being too wet.

—The Susquehanna is now alive with rafts, and there is great rejoicing at Williamsport, Lockhaven, Marietta and Columbia.

—D. R. Buckwalter, of Spring City, Montgomery county, owns an apple tree with a limb 5 inches long which bears 165 apples.

—One man was killed and two seriously injured by a premature explosion in a quarry at Summerhill, Cambria county, on the 4th.

—New potatoes are selling at forty cents a bushel at various points in the State. The supply of potatoes and corn never was so good as now.

—A boy in Selinsgrove, Snyder county, picked one thousand quarts of strawberries from a patch of less than a fourth of an acre this season.

—Mrs. Reies, of Northampton county, 103 years old, this harvest bound enough sheaves of grain to make a shock, and shocked them herself, too.

—The heavy rains of last week did not raise the streams in the eastern part of the State very high. The drought had lasted so long that the thirsty earth absorbed the rain as it fell.

—The latest recruits of the Democratic party in this State, the Prohibitionists, are called the "awkward squad." They drill badly, but they will soon get through practising the goose step.

—John J. Bishop, who has been an influential member of the Catholic church at Philipsburg, on Sunday of last week renounced that faith and connected himself with the Methodist church.

—The Franklin *Repository* says: "There can be no possible doubt of the result of the contest in this State, next fall, if the proper organization is effected in every county, at an early date, so that the voters shall all be properly assessed and the necessary exertions put forth to poll the Republican vote. The party has not been so united and harmonious since the Presidential contest of 1868."

—Governor Hartranft's strong hold upon the people comes from the fact that he has always shown himself their friend. He has protected them from oppression and extortion by corporations of all kinds. By his veto, last winter, of the bill allowing railroad and express companies to sell goods detained for freight charges in unopened packages, he interposed in behalf of the people; by his strict enforcement of the general insurance law he interposed in behalf of the people and protected thousands from being swindled by bogus, rotten insurance companies; and in numerous other ways has he carefully guarded the rights and protected the interests of the masses.—*Blair County Radical.*

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Poetry.

TOM TYPO.

Tom Typo was a printer's lad,
Bound in the good old way;
And when he'd served his seven years,
The "devil" was to pay.

So when the boss had paid him off,
To put himself to "proof"
He swung his bundle—took his "stick"
And left his master's roof.

He started in the odds and ends
Pertaining to the trade;
For well he knew that much depends
On first "impressions" made.

Where duty called him he was found,
Still working in his place;
He stood while "setting up a job,"
Which really was the "case."

He never swerved an inch from "rules"
To make the "matter fat,"
Nor "spaced" life's "paragraphs," that fools
Might never scoff or threat.

In course of time his honest heart
Twined 'round a muslin dress,
And as the wearer was agreed,
Four lips went to "press."

He married pretty Emma Gray
With many haws and hems;
This little joke he used to say,
He'd like a "thousand Kings."

Sweet Emma proved to honest Tom
A true and faithful wife,
And freely was admitted to
The "sanctum" of his life.

Time's "roller" passed across his "head,"
But never "inked" Tom's wealth
His Troubles bore a "double head
Still he "[illegible]"—himself.

[illegible]

And [illegible]
[illegible]
Of [illegible]
Then came the final "revise,"
Without a sigh or moan,
He said; "My friends, above my [illegible]
Place no "imposing stone."

He made his last "impression" here
While yet his heart [illegible]
Just in the "nick" [illegible]
And death "locked [illegible]

[illegible]

Here lies a [illegible]
In sorrow [illegible] Printer—many a tear
For [illegible]
[illegible] though he handled much "Brevier,
His life was "Nonpariel."

Copy his virtues in the land
Which gave to him his birth;
When such "editions are worked off,"
We lose the salt of earth.

Fifty-Six Wants of the Children of Zion.

I want to feed on Jesus' word,
I want communion with the Lord,
I want salvation full and free,
I want my Father's face to see.
I want to prove each promise sweet,
I want to lie at Jesus' feet,
I want His mercy every day,
I want upholding all the way,
I want to live as Jesus' bride,
I want His dear wounds to hide,
I want to prize His fulness more,
I want His person to adore,
I want to hear His heavenly voice,
I want in Jesus to rejoice,
I want to joy in Him by faith,
I want to credit by what He saith,
I want to trust Him with my all,
I want on His dear name to call,
I want on Him to cast my care,
I want Him all my griefs to bear,
I want to see His gospel spread,
I want on Satan's power to tread,
I want to see the proud made sad,
I want to see poor mourners glad,
I want to see the hungry fed,
I want by Jesus to be led,
I want Him as my guide and friend,
I want Him to my journey's end,
I want Him as my Priest and King,
I want His precious love to sing,
I want Him as my rock and tower,
I want Him each trying hour,
I want him as my brother dear,
I want my Jesus ever near,
I want His hands, His eyes, His heart,
I want with all else things to part,
I want Him as my husband kind,
I want in Him my all to find,
I want Him as my daily bread,
I want Him as my living head,
I want Him as my hiding place,
I want Him as my God of Grace,
I want Him as my life of peace,
I want Him as my righteousness,
I want His great atoning blood,
I want to bathe in that precious flood,
I want His spirit's voice to hear,
I want the love that casts out fear,
I want Him now in Anchor's Vale,
I want Him when all Hell assails,
I want Him when all flesh gives way,
I want Him as my only stay,
I want His smiles, His looks of grace,
I want to see Him face to face,
I want His wisdom, strength and love,
I want to dwell with Him above.

Our Story Teller.

Justice at Last.

If every one in this world held as high an opinion of his own merit as did Mr. Thomas Archer, and were rewarded hereafter in accordance, there would be no room in heaven. Taking his own private view of the matter, he was generous and conscientious to a perfectly painful degree. But, unhappily, a good many people differed widely with him on this important point—accusing him of meanness and penury in general, and of certain dishonest practices toward his former employer, William Deverell, in particular, simply because when that gentleman suddenly became bankrupt for no visible cause, Mr. Archer, then acting as his confidential clerk, was found to have the business all in his own hands. But to minds unprejudiced, there was in this fact no proof whatever of anything underhanded. Matters were just a trifle complicated, and that was all.

Besides, if there had been any trifling grounds for suspicion, they should have been swallowed up bodily in admiration of his subsequent noble conduct. Instead of turning Mr. Deverell—now old and feeble—into the streets to beg or starve, as he might have done, he made him his portor at six dollars a week. This sum, enormous as it was, failed to satisfy the extravagent notions of the old man. He complained of hard work and poverty, and made himself so disagreeable altogether, that it was a wonder that Mr. Archer's patience had not long since given out.

The conversation going on at present between the employer and his porter will show how the gentle heart of the former was daily wounded by the ingratitude of the latter:

"So," said Mr. Archer, looking over his desk, "you are late again, Deverell, are you?"

"Yes, sir," answered the old man humbly. "My daughter is very ill, and I stayed with her a little over my time to make her comfortable for the day."

"Well," retorted Mr. Archer, grimly, "what has that to do with me? I pay you for ten hours' work, and ten hours' work I'm going to have out of you, or some one will get into trouble. Now, then, what does that card say?" pointing to a bit of dusty pasteboard, hanging over the desk. The card said—and seemed to be mightily ashamed of itself, too—that fines would be collected from the salaries of employees for various invisible offenses—a very pretty and ingenious scheme of extortion. "It says," continued Mr. Archer, "that you are to be fined for being late, don't it? Well, you are fined—twenty-five cents."

"Oh, sir," said Deverell, anxiously, "will you not excuse me this time? If I am fined again this week I shall have nothing left to buy medicine for my child."

"[illegible] I've got enough of this whining [illegible] other, angrily; "if you do[illegible]ce, get another."

[illegible]y, if it were possible. [illegible]me, old and worn

[illegible] Archer with a [illegible]l at last given [illegible]"I'll give [illegible] to the [illegible]de-

"Wh[illegible]ing voice, ca[illegible]an that you discharge [illegible] Think, sir, we should she."

"Starved," was the amiable reply. "Jenkins, just hand me over four-fifty, will you? There are your wages; now, take yourself off!"

With these words, jerking the money towards him, Mr. Archer turned his back upon him.

The old man stood looking at him a moment with his hands extended in an involuntary gesture of supplication; then, with a sigh that sounded like a wail of grief, he turned and went out. As the door banged after him as viciously as if it shared the opinions of its owner, a young man left one of the desks in the room, and, approaching Mr. Archer, said:

"Father, what is the matter with Mr. Deverell?"

"Matter? I discharged the ungrateful old dog—that's all."

"But," said the other, uneasily, "how will he live? He is too old to get another place."

"Don't know and don't care," snapped Mr. Archer. "I won't take him back, if that's what you're driving at."

"At least you will not object if I interest myself in his behalf?"

"No," was the grudging reply. "But I shall think you a fool for troubling yourself about him all the same."

"Where does he live?" asked the son, disregarding the latter part of his father's answer.

"Don't know."

The young man drew back with an air of disappointment, and, after a moment of hesitation, returned thoughtfully to his desk.

Meanwhile William Deverell plodded dejected through the crowded streets towards his poor habitation. Bending over the couch upon which lay a young girl in a fitful slumber, he gazed sadly into the pallid face. Age and misfortune are very Napoleons for conquering fortitude, and a tear that he could not repress started from his eye and fell upon the cheek of the sleeper. Awaking with a frightened start, the girl arose upon her elbow, and exclaimed:

"Father! home at this hour, and crying! What has happened?"

"The worst that could have happened to us, Evelyn. I have lost my place. Great God! what will become of us now?"

The daughter's lips quivered, but she answered brightly:

"Hope for the best, my father. You can easily get another situation."

"What are these goods for?" he cried, extending his withered hands. "Who would hire them? None, none; we must perish."

Then the woman, weak, sick, perhaps hopeless herself, drew the aged head upon her breast, and, by the power of her gentle sympathy, comforted him and renewed the hope in his heart.

"If it were only myself," he muttered, "I should not care; but how will you be able to bear it? Well, perhaps this is our darkest hour and daylight may be near." With these words he put on his ragged cap again and went out upon his search for work.

A very natural law of trade is that if a thing is good for nothing, it can neither be sold nor let for hire; hence William Deverell, being really unfit for labor, could not get it to do. Meantime, their little money had been long since exhausted, and the father and child were in actual want.

One morning, a few weeks after his discharge, William Deverell sat in his room, with his face buried in his hands, in the depths of despair. The apartment had been stripped of all its poor furniture, except the bed, to supply them with food, and there was no fire upon the hearth, although the day was bitter cold.

The sick girl lay motionless with closed eyes, and one looking into her wasted features would have thought that the great hereafter had already set its stamp upon them. But the low moan that escaped her lips told that life and suffering abode with her yet. At the sound, the old man arose and approached the bedside.

His daughter looked up at him and smiled, oh! such a weak, pitiful smile, and taking one of his hands in her own, said:

"Never mind, dear, the worst has come and gone, and it soon will be all over; and then, oh! my father, what shall harm us there?"

The wretched man turned his eyes away from her painted finger, as if he dared not understand her meaning, and gazed wildly around the room. An old violin, too worthless to sell, still hung against the wall, and as his eye rested upon it, it brightened a little with renewed hope. "No, no!" he cried "you shall not leave me yet! See! I can play a little, and this will support us until I can do better." And, putting the instrument under his arm, he left the room.

* * * * * * * *

True to his kindly intentions, Henry Archer, the moral opposite of his grasping father, had exerted himself to discover the whereabouts of the discharged porter. But to search for one as poor and unknown as he among the byways of this great city is a task that's next to hopeless—and it was only be accident that he came upon him at last, with his white head bowed over his violin, playing for charity from the passers-by.

Shocked at his sad appearance, the generous young man made his way towards him with the intention of offering him instant aid; but before he could reach him through the jostling crowd, the old man had replaced his ragged cap, and was moving slowly away. Following him as rapidly as he could, he saw him enter into an old building in a narrow side street, and without a moment's hesitation hastened up the rickety stairs after him. His knock brought no response but a loud cry of distress from within. Acting on the impulse of the moment, he pushed open the door and entered.

Deverell was kneeling over the motionless body of his child, with an expression upon his aged features too terrible to describe. Aroused from his stupor by the young man's step, he started up with the fury of a wild animal whose young has been destroyed, crying: "You here! then look at your heartless father's work and take him word of what you have seen. Oh! she is dead, and by the merciless Heaven above us, starved to death!" Then hugging both her thin hands to his breast, he rocked himself to and fro in silence.

With tears of sympathy in his eyes and feeling no shame for them either, Henry Archer knelt by his side and, gazed earnestly at the rigid white face lying upon the pillow. Suddenly he sprang to his feet, exclaiming: "Courage, sir, she is not dead, she has only fainted. See! her lip trembles."

He was right. In a moment more, with a painful sigh, she opened her eyes and smiled reassuringly at her father. And he, though knowing that she had been free from the troubles of her poor life for a better, hailed her return to it with joy too deep for words.

"Now, sir," said Henry, cheerfully, "let me tell you why I am here. I have been searching for you for weeks, because I feared—pardon me for saying it—that you might have a hard time in getting along, and I hoped to be of service to you. Let me begin by—by"—he hesitated, and a blush spread over his honest young face—"by supplying your necessities until such time as I can procure you another and a better situation.

Take this, sir, for the present, and believe that it comes from one who does not seek to insult you, but to be your earnest friend. Take it, if not for yourself, at least for your child."

The old man turned his eyes slowly from the outstretched hand to the face of his daughter, and then, with a muttered "I thank you," took the money. Having succeeded in this much, Henry left them, promising to return the following day.

On presenting himself again late the next afternoon, he found Evelyn Deverell sitting up in her chair, alone, and she greeted him with a smile of recognition.

"Is your father at home?" he asked.

"No," she replied, a little nervously, "he took his violin and went out early this morning as usual."

"Why should he have done that?" he rejoined, with an injured air. "Could he not have trusted me for one day? Well, since he is not here, I suppose you and I must lay plans for his benefit by ourselves. First of all, is he a pretty fair penman, do you think?"

"I'm afraid not," answered Evelyn, doubtfully; "he is so old that his hand trembles a good deal. However, in that basket you will find the papers he kept from his old business, and you can judge for yourself."

Henry took down the basket, and emptying the papers in his lap, ran them over carelessly. Suddenly he stopped at one of them with a start of surprise, and read it through earnestly. The young girl watching him, saw the color fade out of his cheek, and a deathly paleness succeed it. After a time, he rested his head in his hands, and seemed to ponder long and deeply. Then he arose with a strange expression of gloom upon his face, and approached her. "Miss Deverell," he said, in a low, husky voice, "this paper contains matter of the greatest importance to your father. I shall keep it, and see that justice is done him. No," he added, gravely answering her looks, "I can tell you nothing more. You will hear from me in a few days; meantime, take this money—it is only a little, but all I have—take it, I tell you it belongs to you, and a thousand times as much." Forcing it into her hands, he went away without another word, leaving her frightened and bewildered by his strange actions.

"Father," he said, sternly, approaching Mr. Archer, "I always knew that you were a hard man, but I never knew that you were a villain. You ruined William Deverell deliberately. Here is the proof," placing the paper before his father.

"Where did you get this?" quavered Mr. Archer, with a white face.

"I discovered it among his papers."

"Does he know its value?"

"I doubt if he knows of its existence even, so implicitly did he trust you—to his ruin," he added, bitterly.

"Then," said his father, complacently, "destroy it, and all's safe."

"No, I will not," answered Henry, sharply. "Justice must be done."

"Well," said Mr. Archer, going off on the other tack, and assuming an air of generosity that sat as well upon his features as a conch shell would on a snail's back, "I'll take him back at ten dollars a week. But don't make me give up the money."

"Every cent," retorted Henry, firmly, turning away.

The upshot of this conversation was that a few days after Thomas Archer, merchant, absconded with all he could lay his hands upon.

Henry settled up the business to the best advantage, and with the proceeds in his pocket started for Mr. Deverell's home; but when he arrived there they were nowhere to be found, and he learned that they had been driven out for non-payment of rent. Heavy-hearted he sought information among the lowly neighbors, but could get no trace of them and was about giving up in despair when he ran across them sitting on the steps of a tenement, the sick girl wearily leaning on the old man's shoulder.

Hailing a passing hack, he placed them in it, and, entering himself, gave them in a very few words the history of his father's dishonesty, his strange discovery of it, and the sudden reversal of their fortunes.

"And you," said William Deverell, after a long and grateful silence, "what have you left for yourself?"

"There!" said Henry, stretching out his hands; "honest and willing to work, not only for my own support, but also to make good that portion of the debt which is still due you."

"But," said the other, "until you are able to shift for yourself, let me offer you some of this money"—

"Not a cent," interposed Henry. "It would burn my fingers. Besides, how could the son succeed where the father is in such bad repute? No; I will leave the city for a time and find some employment, however humble."

Both Evelyn and her father would have combatted this resolution, but he returned firmly:

"Let me take my own course. As it is now, I cannot bear to look any man in the face, for I feel as if my father's dishonesty had reflected back on me. Time and my own exertions will overcome that, perhaps, and, in the meanwhile, you shall hear from me."

Resisting their entreaties that he would remain with them longer, he bade them farewell, and was gone.

Fostered by that care and attention which her father's extreme poverty had hitherto prevented her from receiving, Evelyn very soon recovered her full health. A few weeks afterward, purchasing a small dwelling in a retired country town, the father and daughter turned their backs upon the scene of their former sufferings.

Months rolled by, and nothing was heard of Henry Archer. And yet he who had so nobly sacrificed himself to his sense of right and honor, who had raised them out of the depths of misery into peaceful affluence, was never out of their thoughts. Oftimes, when the old man, recalling those sad days of suffering and despair, dwelt gratefully on his name, there came a gentle glow into his daughter's eye that spoke of more than gratitude.

One morning, as they were sitting in their little parlor, they were startled by a terrific explosion that shook the windows and brought them to their feet in alarm. There was death in the very sound; and, in a few moments, the village was full of excited, hurrying crowds. While the father and daughter were conversing together in awe-stricken tones, a terrified villager rushed into their presence with the news that a disaster had taken place in one of the neighboring quarries. A number of the workmen had been slain outright, and many more injured. For some unknown reason one of the wounded men had begged to be carried to Mr. Deverell's residence, and they were now bringing him up the road on a litter.

Ghastly pale, even though the blood streaks upon his sunburnt cheeks, lay Henry Archer, alive, breathing, and that was all. As Evelyn and her father approached and knelt by the stretcher, he opened his eyes and smiled—a faint remembrance of his former cheerful smile. Then his lips were seen to move, as if he would have spoken to them.

"Hush!" said one of the rough but pitying bystanders. "He wants to speak to you, sir."

"The pocket," whispered Henry—"package—for you—take it out."

The man who had spoken obeyed his wish, and drew forth a roll of bank notes.

"The debt—all paid!" gasped Henry.

"Oh, my poor fellow!" said Mr. Deverell, "where was the need of this?"

"Honor—contented now," he murmured, more brokenly still. Then, with a feeble attempt to give utterance to his satisfaction, and a momentary brightening of the dull eye as it turned towards Evelyn he sank quietly into insensibility.

Days went by that seemed like long dim nights, full of strange fancies and racking pains that would be quelled by the vision of one sweet face and the touch of one soft hand, and then he awoke to reality. Other days went by, and the deep, tender yearning that had arisen in his heart at last found vent in words. And as he spoke, over the beautiful face of her whom he had pitied and succored in distress, there broke a smile, in whose happy radiance he saw all his hopes fulfilled.

Miscellaneous.

Farm Life.

A writer in *Lippincotts'* thus descants about farmers and farm life: A farm-boy's fortune is secure, since he is perfectly acquainted with self-denial and the art of getting along without things. He is used to carrying the old bushel basket bottomed with canvas and having splinters that hurt his shoulders, for the hired man generally wants the new one. He takes up with the old hoe and the worst and most vilely-hung scythe. He is content to be the raggedest person all around—raggeder than newsboys, beggars, or bootblacks. The coat he wears on rainy days is a wonder, being mostly composed of patches. Rain, snow, sleet, hail, rusty latches, splinters on gate-posts, and bars, screws, hooks, iron rake teeth, and other coat-destroying elements of farm life, have each and all left their marks upon it. When Rabelais says "ragged as an apple-gatherer," he employs a true as well as picturesque expression, for in apple-picking the boy's coat and red flannel shirt leave tatters waving like bannerols from the tops of half the trees in the orchard. "It's well there is no wind blowing, or your rags would whip you to death," is the comment of that satyr, the hired man, who works in good clothes himself. The boy of the farm is so impressed with the necessity for carefulness and frugality that if he loses the heel-wedge of the scythe (he is supposed to have lost it whenever it is gone,) he thinks he has lost an article of incalculable value, and spends hours in looking for it; and to break a plow point is in his regard a heart-shattering event. When he wants nails he searches for them in refuse boards, and is satisfied with such ancient wrought-iron ones as are to be gathered from the walls of sheds; and even these he fears ought to be put in the nail-box, where they will be of no use, and wasted nonsensically, for so the farmer thinks. "If this boy don't learn economy somehow, he will never be able to earn a living," says the farmer. A hard-fisted farmer is a safe man to imitate. He is catchpenny wise, without being by any means pound foolish. He knows how to accumulate stocks and bonds as well as collections of worn-out harnesses and wagon wheels. He understands the founding of the fortunes of a large family; his sons will be judges, railway directors, bankers; their sons, after Yale and Harvard, will be tourists in Europe and loungers at Saratoga; and their sons—for so we go—will be boys of the farm and children of the district school.

THE *Saratogian*, a Democratic paper of Saratoga New York, says:

"The Democratic party is not above but below John Morrissey."

And again:

"The time has come in the history of the Democratic party when it should look up to John Morrissey. He can instruct its leaders. For he is neither a thief like some of them nor ignoramus like most of them."

What a low party that must be which is *below* John Morrissey!

A FARMER at Springfield, Tennessee, recently ploughed up a copper pipe twenty-eight inches in length, sealed at both ends, and containing one hundred and thirty-eight dollars in silver coin.

Moulton and Beecher—One of them is a Perjurer.

A representative of the *Review* had an interview last night with Frank Moulton, as he was en route to Naragansett.

"What do you think about the result?" quoth the journalist.

"I think this," he said, that there is a pretty square issue between Henry Ward Beecher and myself. One or the other of us is a perjurer, and ought to be in a perjurer's cell in the State Prison."

"That's a question you think insufficiently decided by the late disagreement?" queried the interviewer.

"It is a question that I intend to have decided before I die," replied Moulton with a dark frown. "I have been to the District Attorney's office to challenge an indictment, and, I am afraid, without any prospect of it. Last night Beecher stood on the only pulpit he can occupy in America. He will stand in it again to-morrow. But if I live and he lives another year, one of us will be a convicted perjurer and occupy a perjurer's cell. Tilton's struggle with Beecher was his own—not mine. He had to contend with great obstacles. He had condoned his wife's fault, and in this world such magnanimity is shameful. The consequence was that all his witnesses suffered. But this is now my battle, and I mean to fight it to the end. I say again that either Beecher or I will fill a perjurer's cell before this is finished."—*Brooklyn Review.*

THE CREATION OF WOMAN.—A prince once said to Rabbi Gamaliel: "Your God is a thief; he surprised Adam in his sleep, and stole a rib from him."

The Rabbi's daughter overheard this speech, and whispered a word or two in her father's ear, asking permission to answer this singular opinion herself. He gave his consent.

The girl stepped forward, and feigning terror and dismay, threw her arms aloft in supplication, and cried out, "My liege, my liege, justice! revenge!"

"What has happened," asked the prince.

"A wicked theft has taken place," she replied. "A robber has crept secretly into our house, carried away a silver goblet, and left a gold one in its stead."

"What an upright thief!" exclaimed the prince. "Would that such robberies were of more frequent occurrence!"

"Behold then, sire, the kind of thief that your Creator was; he stole a rib from Adam and gave him a beautiful wife instead."

"Well said!" avowed the prince.

A NEW COMMUNITY.—At Brocton, New York, not far from the Pennsylvania State line, there is a peculiar sect known as the "Brocton Community." They own about two thousand acres of the best land on the lake shore, and although they do not farm it very closely they always seem to have plenty of money. They mind their own business, and let other people pay their debts—peculiarities that all sects might copy with profit. The leader of this people is a wealthy English enthusiast, named Thomas L. Harris, who, whatever his religious views are, seems to be entirely sound on business questions. At least he has recently won a great Spanish claim suit, involving the title to a large tract of land in Santa Clara county, California, said to be worth four or five million dollars. It is also rumored that the community will remove to the new possession which is reported to embrace some sixteen hundred square miles of the best land in California.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

POINTS IN BUTTER-MAKING.—At the recent meeting of the Vermont dairyman's association there was an interesting discussion concerning several points in butter-making. Mr. Arnold was asked how he would build a milk-room for a farm-dairy. He replied that where the milk was usually all right and conditions favorable, he would need only a cheap, tight room, with double walls, to enable him to control the temperature. As for setting, he preferred large pans, large enough to hold a whole milking. It is to skim when the finger can be drawn through the top without having the cream close behind it. When cream will do this it is about ripe enough to churn. When cream foams in the churn it may be cured by warming. Cream should not be churned as soon as taken from milk. It should be stirred together and allowed to ripen alike. This will occur in twelve hours or so. But cream should not stand until whey is formed in the cream jar.

A NELSON street boy tried his first pipe on Monday. When his father came home to dinner he found him braced against a barrel with his legs spread apart, his hands and lower jaw hanging listlessly, and a death pallor overspreading his face.

"What's the matter with you?" inquired the amazed parent.

"My——teacher——is sick," gasped the boy.

"Well, you mustn't feel so badly about it, Tommy," said the father kindly—"She will get well again, without doubt." And then stepping into the house, he observed to his wife that he was the most sympathetic boy he ever saw.—*Danbury News.*

THE Toronto *Globe* has this pleasant reference to the Centennial: "Only a century has elapsed since the stubborn king played the fool, and what changes! A century hence, and what? The city of Philadelphia, which was a small matter in 1776 might now take its place side by side with the great cities of the old world—and if the English Government had been wise the United States might have been connected with England at this hour in such a manner and with such ties as would enable the empire to laugh the manacing of other nations to scorn. But the exhibition, of commemorating something British, commemorates a deed anti-British, though happily, all the passions of the conflict have been buried and the exhibition in its main object, is pacific towards all the world.

THE antiquaries of Mount Carroll, Ill., are interested in the discovery of an aboriginal camping-ground in a romantic valley among the bluffs near the town. Old fireplaces, flint chippings, arrow heads, fine specimens of ancient pottery and other relics of the Mound-builders have been unearthed.

A CAVE has just been discovered near Miniton, Cal., which is a remarkable natural curiosity, though it has been only partially explored. One chamber, 100 feet long, 30 feet high, and 20 feet wide beautifully adorned, has been discovered, while the smaller vaults and corridors are innumerable.

A WOMAN'S right sort of a turkey gobbler in Newlin township, Chester county, drove a setting turkey off her nest, and has undertaken a brood himself, and will not be driven off.

So much devilment has been done in Dauphin county lately, that the Criminal court will have to sit two weeks, instead of one, as usual.

Miscellaneous.

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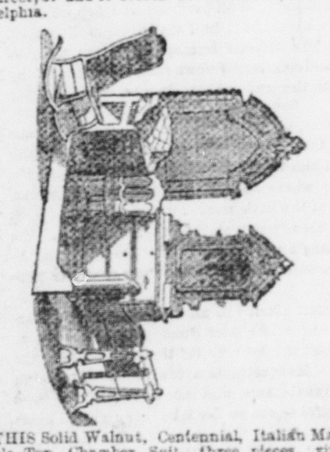

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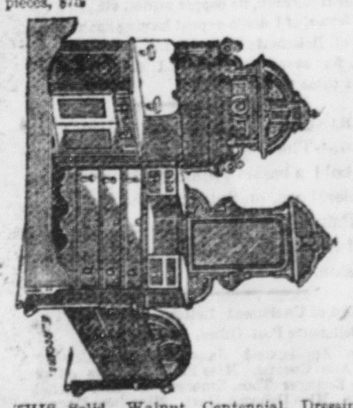

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THE only paper in which a reliable report of the markets can be found.

THE only paper that reports the Court Proceedings, taken on the spot by a stenographic reporter.

THE only Republican paper in Centre County.

THE largest circulation of any paper in the county. This is no idle boast—we are able to prove it.

TERMS to subscribers in the county, $2.00 in advance; outside of the county, $2.15. No notice will be taken of orders for the paper from persons residing outside of the county unless the money accompanies the order.

EDWARD T. TUTEN,
Proprietor.

FOR RENT!

THE room lately occupied by me in the

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,

IS

FOR RENT

AT

REASONABLE RATES.

Apply at this office.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING,
(opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,

Chains,

Shovels,

Axes,

Grindstones,

Coal Oil Lamps,

Paints,

Oils,

Varnishes,

&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,

v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS. B. E. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

Cabinet Maker's Stock.

Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash, which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION, connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY R. R

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1875 the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York			9 25 a. m
" "	"	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
" "	"	Baltimore	1. 20 p. m
" "	"	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
" "	arr. at	Williamsp't	8.55 p. m
" "	"	Lock Haven	10.20 p. m
" "	"	Bellefonte	11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York			8.25 p. m
" "	"	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
" "	"	Baltimore	11.55 p. m
" "	"	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
" "	"	Williamsport	8.35 a. m
" "	"	Lock Haven	9.45 a. m
" "	"	Renovo	11.05 a. m
" "	arr. at	Erie	7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philada			7.40 a. m
" "	"	Baltimore	7.55 a. m
" "	"	Harrisb'g	10.55 a. m
" "	arr. at	Williamsp't	1.55 p. m
" "	"	Lock Haven	3.15 p. m
" "	"	Renovo	4.30 p. m
" "	"	Bellefonte	4.38 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia			8.00 a. m
" "	"	Baltimore	8.30 a. m
" "	"	Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
" "	arr. at	Williamsport	6.10 p. m
" "	"	Lock Haven	7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven			6.40 a m
" "	"	Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
" "	arr. at	Harrisb'g	11.45 a. m
" "	"	Baltimore	6.15 p m
" "	"	Philadelphia	3.35 p.
" "	"	New York	6.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte			8.10 a. m
" "	"	Renovo	9.10 a. m
" "	"	Lock Haven	10.25 a m
" "	"	Williamsport	11.35 a m
" "	arr at	Harrisburg	3.00 p m
" "	"	Philadelphia	6.20 p m
" "	"	New York	9.15 p. m
" "	"	Baltimore	6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie			11.20 a. m
" "	"	*Bellefonte	8.22 p. m
" "	"	Renovo	8.25 p. m
" "	"	Lock Haven	9.45 p. m
" "	"	Williamsp't	10.50 p. m
" "	arr. at	Harrisburg	2.25 a. m
" "	"	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
" "	"	Phila	6.45 a. m
" "	"	New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport			12.35 a m
" "	arr at	Harrisburg	3.55 a m
" "	"	Baltimore	7.35 a m
" "	"	Philadelphia	7.35 a m
" "	"	New York	10.25 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west, Elmira west Mail and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west and Elmira Mail west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Niagara Express west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Fast Line west, Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains. WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	Mail. MLS.	A.M.	Exp. P.M.
Leave Tyrone		8 50	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01
Hannah	10	8 56	7 11
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	27	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	3 15
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 25
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45
Howard	15	10 38	4 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09
Curtin	21	10 54	4 15
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04
Julian	34	11 57	5 15
Martha	35	12 08	5 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 35
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	5 58
Vail	52	12 48	6 03
East Tyrone	54	12 53	6 08
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	6 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10 A.M.	2 35 P.M
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	5 35
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10 P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intersection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown P.	7 35	12 21	4 28
Mann's P.	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek P.	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy P.	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 30 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 56 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

ISAIAH BLOOM has applied to the Secretary of Internal Affairs for one hundred acres of land situated in Boggs twp., in the County of the Centre, bounded on the East by land in warrantee name of William Russel, on the South by John Scott, on the West by Frank McCoy and on the North by Michael Weiss. 23-3t*

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address,

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
50-6m 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. York

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere until you have learned what we offer. G Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 7-2-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year.$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch (12 lin this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ !!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office:

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine	$4.00	$3.25
Scribner's Monthly	4.00	3.25
St. Nicholas	3.00	2.50
Peter's Musical Monthly	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme	4.00	3.00
Locke's National Monthly	1.00	2.50
American Farm Journal	1.00	2.60
Peterson's Journal	3.00	4.50
The Republic	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly	3.00	3.75
Woods' Household Magazine	1.00	2.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly	4.00	5.25
Harper's Bazar	4.00	5.25
Forney's Press	2.00	3.60
Toledo Weekly Blade	2.00	3.50
Scientific American	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist	1.60	3.20
Cincinnati Weekly Times	2.00	3.65.

☞ We can furnish any weekly or monthly, publication in the United States at less than publisher's prices.

MAGNIFICENT OFFER!

Sewing Machines Given Away.—Subscribe for The Bellefonte Republican, the Liveliest and Best Paper in Centre Co. A Sixty Dollar Machine of the Best Make in the World for 30 Names.

A very liberal contract, which we have just completed with the Weed Sewing Machine Company, will enable us, we hope, to place their celebrated machines in many families throughout the country. So fine an opportunity to secure a first-class sewing machine seldom occurs. May we not expect the friends of this paper to make an earnest, united effort to extend greatly its circulation, and thus help to increase its influence? *We will liberally reward those who work for us.* Reader, can you not form a club in your neighborhood and secure this sewing machine premium? *A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.* Postmasters in the smaller towns and villages can, with a little thought and effort, easily send us the requisite number of names. Has the parsonage a sewing machine? If not, call upon a few ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. Tell them your plan and ask them to help you. In the congregation 30 names can, with little difficulty, be secured. Send us the $60 and we will forward for one year this paper to each of the 30 subscribers, which will pay them the *full vaue* of their subscriptions, *and in addition, we will make a present, to any person you may designate, of a beautiful sixty dollar Sewing Machine.* How easily a club may be formed in the Masonic or Odd Fellows or Temperance Society, or in the Grange? Is there not depending upon your society some poor widow to whom a sewing machine would be for years to come a blessing? Pass the subscription paper. Thirty persons subscribing for this journal at $2.00 each, will secure for themselves, without any extra charge, the paper for one year, and a most valuable present for some needy family. TRY IT, FRIENDS. DON'T WAIT! BEGIN THE WORK AT ONCE! Send us word that you have undertaken the formation of such a club.

Remember, the machines are warranted to be *perfectly new, latest improved, and in perfect order.*

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA Aug. 11, 1875.

THE READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Ever since the adjournment of the Legislature of this State, a joint committee of the House and Senate have been eagerly prying into the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, instigated by a committee representing the retail coal dealers of our city, who complained that this great Railroad Company was using its franchise to destroy the business of the retail coal dealers, by harassing them in every conceivable manner; but more especially in an alleged systematic delayal in the delivery of coal, and in short weight, so great upon each car as to practically place a prohibition upon the sale of coal by any dealer in Philadelphia.

This, in effect, was the charge made against this Company, and which the retail dealers asserted they would substantiate before a committee of the Assembly. That committee has just closed its investigation, with about this result: That the only instance of short weight proven was in the purchase of five carloads by a Mr. Strouse, there being 300 pounds per car less than the bill of sale called for; but as this particular lot of coal was shipped by Foulke, Whitecar & Co., from their mines to Philadelphia, and carted from the cars to Strouse's cellar by a retail coal dealer, who swore to the short weight of 1,500 pounds, and the Reading Company acting in the capacity of a common carrier only, the committee hadn't the courage to convict the Reading Company of a wrong perpetrated by their antagonists.

While the dealers were so lustily hallooing "stop thief!" at the Reading Co., President Gowen and his able assistant, Vice-President J. W. Jones, were very quietly buying coal from those retail dealers who were loudest in their complaints against the Reading Company, and causing it to be weighed by the public weighers; and, would you believe it, these honest dealers who were so earnestly endeavoring to pluck the mote from Mr. Gowen's eye allowed the beam to grow so large in their own organs of vision that they entirely lost sight of the fact that they were selling short to their patrons, from 100 pounds all the way to 727 pounds per ton.

Mr. Gowen, by the investigation, has proven that the coal delivered by the Philadelphia and Reading Company falls short to the extent of *one pound* in every 300 tons sold; that his company retail coal at $1.25 to $2.50 per ton less than the retail coal dealers, and that the latter deliver anywhere from 1,700 pounds to 1,950 pounds for each ton of 2,240 pounds *charged* for.

These dealers complained that Mr. Gowen was a ferocious sort of bluebeard who was gobbling up every retail coal dealer in our city, in order to monopolize the entire coal trade of Philadelphia; but if, they do not admit, before the close of another winter, that this investigation of their own seeking has proven the petard that hoisted them out of business, it will be because coal purchasers are satisfied with 1,700 pounds to the ton of 2,240 pounds.

In relation to the only other charge: the detention by the Railroad Company of cars laden with coal and consigned to the retailers, which detention was alleged to be of such a character that coal which ought to be delivered in four days was never delivered in less than six days, thus making the detention just one-third longer than the time required for delivery, Mr. Gowen put in evidence the delivery of 32,701 car loads of coal to retail dealers and to the Company's own yards; the average time of those deliveries from the time the coal was weighed at the mines to landing the cars at the coal yards was two days and five hours, although it required two days and twenty-three hours to deliver to the company's own yards. In other words, coal cars were delivered to retail dealers in eighteen hours less time than to themselves.

As the retailers have succeeded in establishing the fact that Mr. Gowen's Company sell short to the extent of the 1.672, part of a pound on each ton, and that the retailers average about 1,800 pounds to the ton, I can regard this investigation as having the effect of either driving the retail dealers entirely out of the coal business, or causing them to sell 2,240 pounds of coal per ton instead of 1,800.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Mr. F. T. Loes, Statistical Clerk of the Customs, has prepared an exhibit showing the amount of exports and imports of Philadelphia since the administration of James Monroe. From it I make the following extract:

	Exports.	*Imports.*
From 1821 to 1830	$77,032,938	$117,088,586
" 1831 to 1840	44,247,616	112,747,208
" 1841 to 1850	47,260,551	87,305,822
" 1851 to 1860	67,495,633	162,279,176
" 1861 to 1870	139,111,595	114,503,215
" 1871 to 1873	70,306,540	76,311,380
Total	$445,955,173	$660,535,365

The total for fifty-three years shows a balance of trade against us of about $115,000,000, and that the only period of ten years, when the foreign trade was in our favor, was from 1861 to 1870, Lincoln and Johnson's administrations, or during the war period of our history, when we exported $25,000,000 more than we brought to our city.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A wrinkled pane of glass converged the rays of the sun, and ignited the papers lying on the second-story of the Ledger Building; the fire-hose, located at convenient places throughout the building, was unrooled by Judge Pratt, and what might have otherwise proved a large conflagration, was confined to the burning of a few old papers, and severely singing the floor.

The mortality list of our city numbered 476 last week; 49 died of consumption, 114 of cholera infantum; and of the whole number of deaths, 205 were under one year of age.

At the hay market, only 263 loads of hay were sold during the week, bringing $165—$1.75 for prime timothy; for mixed, $1.40@$1.50, and $1.05@$1.15 for 87 loads of straw sold.

The Philadelphia Camp Meeting Association have adopted resolutions providing for the holding of an International Camp Meeting at Chester Heights, about fifteen miles from this city, commencing on July 18, 1876.

The population of our city Almshouse for July was 3,291, a pretty good army of paupers. In addition to this large number, 578 Americans, 897 foreigners, and 1,665 children received out-door relief during the month.

Speaking of this Almshouse population, reminds me that on the 5th of July last Mr. Edwin H. Fitler—one of the big-hearted men of Philadelphia—treated this immense family of destitute men, women and children, to ice cream, berries and fancy cakes. It was done so quietly that for a long time no one but Mr. Fitler, the almshouse poor, and the authorities thereof, knew anything of it; somehow or other it leaked out, and as it was such a noble act of charity, I refer to it as showing that we have those amongst us who care for even these, the poorest of God's children.

J. W. F.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, August 4, 1875.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Perhaps some notes of a short summer vacation would be welcome to the columns of the REPUBLICAN. If not, the postage is paid, and the waste basket handy.

To the overworked toiler in any of the active pursuits of life, a few days of rest and recreation are among life's choicest blessings, and the fountain of health flows stronger for their enjoyment.

The transforamtion scenes in the fairy extravagance of Aladdins lamp are hardly more wonderful, and certainly less entertaining, than the changes of scenery one gets in a ride from Bellefonte to New York. Now you are passing through a cut when you can see but the solid rock on either side; in a moment you look out upon a beautiful scene of quiet pastoral beauty; now you are straining your eyes to take in the grandeur of the view where rock-ribbed Alleghenies rise in terrace ranges to kiss the heaven's, the highest and farthest peak so far and so high that you are uncertain whether you can surely trace the line where mountain ends and sky begins. Again you are fairly flying on iron roadways over frightful chasms which you shudder to look into; or listen to the dull roar as you speed through a tunnel; or look lovingly upon the bright vista spread out before you as you cross the beautiful rivers; these vistas with their rich carpetings of green and yellow fields, with their dim and distant mountain walls of dark blue, and their panoramic fresco-work of golden light and fleeting fleecy clouds over the cerulean sky. To look upon these real scenes of fairy-like beauty at all is "a joy," but if you are accompanied by the "dear companion of your daily toil," whose quicker eye and touch points to fleeting scenes of beauty where speech would be too dull and slow, then, indeed, you can truly quote the poet:

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever!"

Passing a few hours in Philadelphia, you hear little but the hum of the Centennial. The good old Quaker City is fairly covering herself with glory in the efforts she is making to have the celebration of our hundreth birth-day even as great a success as was and is that Declaration of Independence and liberty which was proclaimed from the Old Hall now more than ninety-nine years ago.

A three hours' ride takes you from Philadelphia through New Jersey to New York. Except for political purposes there is no reason for the continued existence of the State of New Jersey—being but a suburb of New York on the one side, and Philadelphia on the other.

And now, of New York and its surroundings. The city itself, with its miles of marble, granite and brick business palaces; with its yet more miles of palatial brown-stone residences; with its forest of masts and innumerable sails; with its eternal unwearying unrest and activity, is the centre and nerve-power of our commerce and finance, and the bright exemplar of American energy and progress. To a stranger, unacquainted with the ways of great cities, it is bewildering; but a day or two of careful studying of its location and roadways will render getting around in it both easy, and by reason of its fine system of street cars, cheap. Where there is so much to see, it is hard to say which is the most desirable, but every visitor to New York should see and study Central Park. Who shall describe its beauties of hill and vale; of lake and fountain; of sylvan scene and rocky grotto; of menagerie and museum; of its great triumphs in artistic masonry, where noble arches support broad roadways, and where unstinted money has been lavished for its monuments, statues and works of art; and where its broad drives of miles, wide enough for six double teams abreast, are smooth and clean and dustless as a well-kept floor. And its paved foot-walks; its gravelled roads for equestrians; its flower gardens; its rustic houses; its old arsanal where Washington had his headquarters; its health and pleasure-giving capacity, for the maintenance of which New York uncomplainingly annually taxes itself a half million of dollars.

There are so many beautiful excursion routes here, that at first you are puzzled as to which ones will be likely to prove most attractive, but if you are not hurried for time you will decide to go through the whole list of them. But I shall not attempt to describe all. Long Branch is the most fashionable—but to me the most interesting was the trip up the Hudson. So full of beauty, so interesting historically are the scenes along the Hudson that one hardly knows where to begin, or once started when or where to stop. On the west, or Jersey side, a little above Hoboken are the celebrated Elysian Fields, and a little farther up is the duelling ground of Weehauken, where Hamilton fell in a duel with Burr, July 11, 1804. The track of the West Side Railroad now occupies the ledge of rock where murder was committed under the name of the "code of honor." The next point of historic interest is the site of Fort Lee, now only marked by a white fence on the bluff. At this point commence the palisades of the Hudson, famed in song and story, presenting a sheer wall of trap-work from 250 to 600 feet in height, and covered with trees, which, at the distance, seem like a fringe of shubbery. The palisades extend up the Hudson for fifteen miles, and the grandeur of the view is inexpressible. Seventeen miles above New York is Yonkers, a lovely town of handsome residences, of which Henrich Hudson anchored his first night on the river which immortalizes his name. Two miles below is the great stylish Catholic school of Mount St. Vincent, and immediately in front of it Fort Hill, the castle-like residence built by Edwin Forest. All along the river on the east side from Spuyten Duyvel creek to Newburg are the summer residences of New York's solid men in literature, science and money. Going on above Yonkers we came to Dobb's Ferry. Here the Hudson has broadened out to more than three miles, and is known as Tappan Lee, or Mediterranean sea of the New Netherlands. The general characteristic of the shores of Tappan Lee is repose. On the west side is the thriving hillside town, Nyack, immediately opposite Tarrytown. Tarrytown was the scene of the capture and hanging of the British spy Major Andre.

Three miles below Tarrytown, is Sunnyside, the home of Washington Irving, the great classic and poetic spot of America, in passing which, the lover of American literature will reverently lift his hat and bow his head to its great father. Sing Sing, the State prison of New York, is passed six miles above Tarrytown. Passing Teller's Point we enter another broadening of the Hudson, known as Haverstrom Bay. On the west side is Haverstom, the great brick yard for New York, and three miles above Stony Point, from which, one morning of the Revolution our Pennsylvanian gen'l, Mad Anthony Wayne sent laconic dispatch to Washington, "Dear General—The American Flag waves here." How that dispatch must have gladened Washington's heart, for then the possession of the fortresses on the Hudson was the debatable ground of the Revolution. Between Stony Point and Verplanks' Point, the Hudson is but half a mile wide. On the east bank is Peaksskill, near which is the summer home and farm of Henry Ward Beecher. The next place is Kidd's Point, at which the Hudson turns at nearly right angles, and enters the Highlands. Directly above Kidd's Point is the Danderburg Mountain—over 1000 feet high, from which, I think, Lincoln named one of our largest iron-clads. It was believed by the early Dutch navigators to be inhabited by a goblin, to whom they dropped the peak of their mainsails in salute while passing. A little further up, on the east bank is the mountain called Anthony's Nose—about 1500 feet high—and considered the 'feature' of the Hudson. Opposite Anthony's Nose is the beautiful Iona island, a perfect gem of beauty. While looking north we catch a fine view of old Sugar Loaf. We are now in historic country, and the various points are literally crowded together; Beverly House, where Arnold was informed of the discovery of his treason. Beverly Dock, whence he started for his refuge on the British man of war Vulture then lying off Teller's Point, and many other points of historic interest. Here on the west bank is West Point, full of Revolutionary interest, and the site of the United States Military School. Right above West Point is Fort Putnam, 596 feet high—a ruin of '76. Next to West Point, on the west side, is, first, Old Cro' Nest mountain, then Kidd's Plug Cliff, and last and greatest of all, old Storm-King—1800 feet high, grand and glorious in every feature. On the east bank of the river, above West Point, are respectively, Mount Taurus (a high and bold cliff, under the brow of which, was *Undercliff* the home of the poet Morris) Break Neck mountain and Beacon Hill—1471 feet high. Here, between Storm King and Beacon Hill is Pollipel's Island; and this point is known as the upper portal of the Highlands. Four or five miles above Storm King, on the west bank, we caught a dim view of *Idlewild*, once the home of the sentimental platitudinarian poet N. P. Willis. From here the river broadens into Newburg Bay—said to be one of the finest bays on the Hudson. A few miles brings you to the city of Newburg, which rises in natural terraces from the water's edge. Here is the old building in which were Washington's Headquarters, and the Newburg people fairly worship the place, and preserve therein many Revolutionary relics, well worthy a visit from the tourist.

The great suspension bridge which is to connect New York and Brooklyn, one of the grandest works of modern engineering science, rivaling, if not exceeding, the great works of the great architects of the middle ages, is now well under way. The immense granite piers upon which are to rest the suspension cables, are almost done. The bottom of this bridge will be more than a hundred feet above high-tide mark. These piers, the dome of the new Post Office, the spire of the *Tribune* building, together with the spire of Trinity Church, are visible from a long distance as you approach New York. The Post Office occupies the lower point of City Hall Park, and although the growth of the city has forced fashionable residences and retail trade miles farther up town, yet here is old historic New York. Dear readers should you ever visit the metropolis do not fail to spend one day at least in this vicinity, visiting "old Trinity" and its sacred church-yard, wherein repose so many of the patriots of our earlier days. And if you do not go in, stop in front of St. Paul's and look at the monuments which a grateful country has erected to its heroic dead.

Passing from the loved doorway of the plain habitation which is

"The dearest spot on earth to me,
'Tis home, sweet home;"

to within the portals of the elegant mansion on the summit of Murray Hill, no transformation scene could more thoroughly have arrested our attention. Here we passed up the great stone stairs, with massive carved stone hand-rails, supported by beautifully carved stone posts at either base, and passed through the wide doors (on which the artist in wood had expended his best efforts in ornamenting the richest of natural woods) to within, to receive a welcome as warm and rich as heart could desire. Now we stepped on pure white Italian marble tiles, or on finest walnut stairways; now stepped on solid English Brussels, or anon, on the yielding softness of moquette or velvet, or wandered about the long parlors where beautiful paintings hung upon the walls, and were reflected in every artistic touch by the great French mirrors, extending from floor to ceiling, some of not less than fourteen feet high and six or eight broad, where the masters of the palettes were complimented by the productions of the artist of the mallet, and the works in bronze, and where the fresco-painter had set beautiful designs of flowers and prints to look down upon you from the ceiling of the drawing room, and churubs to guard your slumbers in your bed rooms. We enjoyed looking at these luxuries of home, equally as much as the beautiful afternoon or evening drives through the park, or whiling down Harlem Lane behind Minnie Sountag, at a pace somewhere down in the forties, and which we thought dangerous.

Perhaps, if you desire it, I shall write out from my note-book some other items which may interest your readers. And so, for the present at least, good bye.

WANDERER.

Letter From Houghton, Mich.

HOUGHTON, Mich., July 26, 1875.

MR. EDITOR.—Having passed over a route probably not traveled by any of your readers, I thought a brief description of it might interest them. I shall not very minutely describe the route from Bellefonte to Pittsburgh, as it has been so often described as to become familiar to those of "Old Centre" who have not traveled it themselves, although, being new to me, was quite as interesting as any part of the journey, especially crossing the Alleghenies, where the road winds around the deep gulleys and we face all points of the compass in traveling a mile or two. At Kittenning Point we met a freight train bound for Philadelphia, and, after passing on a short distance, on looking out the car window, I noticed that both trains were headed in the same direction, about one-half mile apart, with a deep ravine between. Shortly after, wards I laid myself up on the top shelf and vainly sought the refreshing companionship of the Goddess of slumber, but I was convinced before morning that she don't ride on the railway trains, not even in the sleeping car.

I arrived at Toledo Wednesday, July 21, at 2 p. m., after a ride of 22 hours. Toledo is a level, beautiful city, with broad streets and an abundance of shade trees, elegant houses, pretty women, and fine hotels. The inhabitants have great expectations for Toledo. One gray-headed old man confidently assured me he expected to live to see it a city of one million inhabitants. I left Toledo at 2:20 p. m., and took passage on the steamer Annie L. Craig, for Houghton, a three days' trip—which your readers will find on the northern shore of the northern peninsula of Michigan. The Annie L. Craig carried 60 passengers, about one-half ladies, and all, I guess, going up the lake on a pleasure excursion. We had a judge, three ministers, a doctor, two editors, and among the others was one remarkable character whose name and occupation I did not learn. I first noticed him at the Clerk's office when I went to secure my state-room, where he was holding a lively argument with the Clerk, trying to solve the problem how, out of thirty state-rooms for sixty passengers, he could secure one entirely to himself. He seemed at last convinced that it was useless, took up his key and walked away, muttering "my goodness gracious." The steamer left the dock at 10 o'clock in the evening, and a signal light was hung aft, but so low that in passing around the deck one was liable to hit his head against it. I was standing aft, listening to the music wafted across the waters from a brass band on a steamer passing down the lake, when I heard a sudden crash and "my goodness gracious," and looking around I saw the young man rubbing his head with one hand and picking up the lantern with the other, while a deck hand was standing near evidently thinking what remark would most fitly express his opinion of the young man's awkwardness, but before his thoughts were collected the young man handed him the lantern, and said: "My goodness gracious. Here, light this. I knocked it down with my 'cad,'" and walked away. I turned into the cabin to go to my state-room, and had gone but a few steps when I heard a tremendous crash of glassware, and looking around saw the same young man standing under a chandelier rubbing his head, and looking wrathfully down at about ten thousand bits of glass that but a moment before had been the globes of the aforesaid chandelier. He had knocked them down with "me 'ead." As he passed into his state-room I heard him whisper to himself, "my goodness gracious."

We passed through the entrance to Lake Huron, which is only about one thousand feet wide, about 10 o'clock Friday morning, and at sunset were out of sight of land, and had the pleasure of seeing a sunset and "moonrise" at sea. The latter was the stranger sight of the two, and looked like a ball of fire rising out of the sea. In fact, I watched it fifteen or twenty minutes before I discovered it was the moon. I had just made up my mind about it and was about speaking to the Judge, when "my gracious goodness" softly sounded on my ears, a straw hat floated gracefully past me, wafted on a gentle zephyr overboard, and I saw the globe smasher leaning over the side of the vessel with his hand spread over the top of his head, and apparently calculating how far his hat would be wafted before it would rest on the bosom of the mighty deep.

We arrived at South Sainte Marie (a French name, pronounced Soo Saint Mary) about 4 p. m. Saturday, where all vessels have to pass through a canal about a mile in length to get around the rapids. We had to lay here two hours to allow vessels to come down past us, and most of the passengers spent the time in wandering about town, while one party hired an Indian to take them down the rapids in his canoe, an amusement more venture some than enjoyable, and in which one is very sure to get a good soakin. There is a small, poorly-built town here, inhabited in about equal proportions by Indians and white men, and the only business seems to be the opening of a larger canal than the one in use, after which, it is said, ocean steamers will run from Houghton to Liverpool and other European ports. There is also a military post here, consisting of six pieces of artillery and a small detachment of soldiers, which commands the entrance to Lake Superior. Opposite the town, situated on a small, rocky, unimproved island, is the summer residence of the Chief of the Chippewa tribe, Shawenesough by name, and over eighty years of age. The Chief's residence is a miserable thatch-roofed hut, about 10x15 feet on the ground, and has not much the appearance of a royal palace.

After walking about town until I thought it about time for the boat to start, I went on board and watched the Indian boys fishing in the canal. I noticed the globe-smasher walking about the deck and seeming to take a great interest in seeing the boys fish. One boy hooked a white fish and threw it upon the locks gate, when it dropped off his hook and flopped down onto a beam about half way down to the water. The globe-smasher immediately went for that fish, and clambering down succeeded in touching it with the ends of his fingers, when the fish gave a flop, they both flopped, and the globe-smasher, oh where was he! We fished him out with the tow line. We pulled him on deck and stood him up to dry. He looked over into the water where he had seen the fish disappear, then at the little river running down the deck from his dripping clothes, then around at the grinning countenances of the passengers gathered around him, and said "my goodness gracious."

We left about 6 p. m. and arrived at Marquette about 9 o'clock Sunday morning, where we spent the hour we lay there in viewing the town. Marquette is a town of about 6,000 or 7,000 inhabitants, and indeed one of the most beautiful towns on the lake. We started again about half past ten, and at eleven one of our reverend passengers, Mr. Walker, preached a short sermon in the ladies' cabin. I had heard it hinted that he was to conduct the service, and judging from his looks, I had made up my mind it would be a dull affair, but I was agreeably disappointed. As the Captain expressed it "he is like a singed cat, better than he looks."

Houghton, the "promised land," appeared in the distance about 5 p. m., and two hours later I landed. Bellefonters talk of hills and mountains; let them come and see Houghton, and then forever after hold their peace. I will tell you of Houghton, its copper mines, etc., in a future letter, if I don't repent having shaken the dust of Bellefonte from off my feet and come back for more dust before I learn anything about these things.

XERXES.

GRANGERS PICNIC AT HUBLERSBURG.—The Partrons of Husbandary will hold a basket picnic, in the grove near Hublersburg, on Saturday the 21st inst. All Patrons and others are cordially invited to be present and participate on the occasion.

——List of Unclaimed Letters remaining in the Bellefonte Post Office, Aug. 9, 1875.

Geo. Applegate-2 Jane Ballet Mr. Cramer Miss Ann Corman Miss Frank Debuys Miss Sadie Essinger Thos. Emmermon Miss Rachel Gobbs Miss Deborah Hays Miss Jane Hacsel Roland Ickhoff-2 George Kline Miss Maggie A Lowenstine A B Marquart James Quinn Miss Kate Swartz C B Smith John Shockler J H Stover John Shaffer M Shaeffer J R Seltzer George Siferd Ephraim Turner Mies Mary Wilson Mrs. Emma P Wilson Miss Lida Williams.

LIST of Patents issued to inventors of Pennsylvania excepting Phila., for the week ending Aug. 7, 1875, and each dated July 20, 1875. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Wrench R Battles Girard
Spark Arrester J Du Bois Williamsport
Cigar Box W Ellis Columbia
Ironing table E Heath North Hope
Rock Drilling Machines J Moyer Danville
Valves for Steam Engines J Prince Pittsburg
Coal Stoves L Sprout Muncy
Pipe Stem H Fritz Chester
Rolling Mills J Hahn Pittsburg
Washing Machine M Loughram Allegheney
Bridle Bits W Pelrson Valley Forge

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER.—It is natural for people suffering with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint or any derangements of the digestive organs, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c., to put off from day to day buying an article that they know has cured their neighbor, friend, or relative, yet they have no faith in it until it is too late. But if you will go to your Druggists, F. P. Green and J. Zeller & son and get a bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER your immediate cure is as as certain as your life. Sample Bottles of this medicine can be obtained for 10 cents to try its superior virtue.

Regular size 75 cents. Try it, two doses will relieve you.

v7-n30-1y-eow

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We have on our table the August number of the PENN MONTHLY, published by the Penn Monthly Association, No. 238 South 8th street, Philadelphia. This valuable magazine ought to be so well known as to need no word of praise from us. It fills a place in the temple of literature occupied by no other magazine in the country. The present number is full of interesting reading of the very best kind. The terms for this excellent monthly is $3.00 a year. Address as above, or we will furnish it to our subscribers at reduced rates. See advertisement on fourth page.

EXTRACTS from a three column review, published in the "Spectator," London, England, January 2d, 1875.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—No one acquainted with the chequered course of the secession war will be surprised that the Battle of Gettysburg should still attract the attention of soldiers and literary men. It was the only action, except Antietam, fought on Northern soil. It was a striking, if not a decisive Confederate defeat. Occuring simultaneously with Grant's success at Vicksburg, it has rightly come to be regarded as the turning point in the vast struggle, so far as that was waged on the Northern theater of opperations. Mr. Lincoln's speech at the dedication of the Cemetery set apart for the corpses of those who gave there "the last full measure of devotion" to the cause they had espoused, alone would serve to render Gettysburg memorable. * * * * *

Across the Atlantic the whole war excites naturally a deeper interest than its ebb and flow can possibly arouse in European countries, covered with battle-fields whose names are historical landmarks, which stretch backward into a remote antiquity. Nevertheless, no issue was ever raised and submitted to arbitrament of war greater than that which led to the Gettysburg struggle, and no victory in Europe could be more momentus to any one people or combination of peoples concerned, than the defeat inflicted by General Meade upon General Lee was to the American nation. The battle saved the Union, nay, it did far more—it ratified and secured the abolition of slavery. Hence, "a battle which for influence on a great war and individual interest, deserves as much study as many of those famed in European annals," naturally inspired native historians, and to these complex feelings the book of Professor Bates must be ascribed. He has produced a careful, unpretending and reliable story, part of a larger work intended to record the share of Pennsylvania in the great conflict. * * * * *

Mr. Bates has enlivened his narrative by citations, showing how the invaded people behaved under the novel conditions which beset them; and on the whole, he has written an entertaining book on a series of perennially interesting events. * * * * *

Gettysburg, however, paved the way for Five Forks and Appomattox Court House, and as a cardinal point in the great war, well deserves the attention Prof. Bates has bestowed upon its moving incidents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, etc. Get the genuine. Only sold in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind, and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other.

259 TAPE WORM 259

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkle, No. 259 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Never fails. For removing all kinds but Tape Worm, the medicine can be had of your druggist. Ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1. For Tape Worm, the patient must come on and have it removed 7-29-4t

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

NINETY-EIGHTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific, and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class Journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 1,000 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay on advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
v7-3m 41 Park Row, New York.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK & CO. about their Sandalwood Oil Capsules, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them without effect. On being informed that several imitations were sold, he inquired and found his patient had not been taking DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing Oil of Sandalwood from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will **continue to do so**, for they contain the Pure Oil in the **best and cheapest form.**

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more Oil of Sandalwood than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the **pure oil** is sold Cheaper in their Capsules than in any other form.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding every other remedy, six Capsules **only** being required to insure a safe and certain cure in **six** or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem, long considered by eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

Tasteless Medicines.—Castor Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in **Dundas Dick & Co's Soft Capsules. No taste. No smell.**

☞ These were the only Capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.

Send for circular to 35 Wooster Street, N. Y.

☞ Sold at all Drug Stores Here.
v7-3m

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, August 11, 1875.

The trade of our town moves slowly and carefully and small profits seem to satisfy our merchants.

WHEAT.—In wheat there is very little doing. Owing to the unsettled state of the market in the West as well as in the East, holders are not disposed to sell. The price in Chicago is some ten to fifteen cents per bushel higher than here, but the low rates of freight give that part some great advantages over interior towns and cities. The crack farmers of Centre county are beginning to look after the Blue Stem wheat for seed this fall, which was formerly the great Centre county wheat. Foltz wheat does not take well with farmers or millers, and the sooner farmers grow a more accepiable variety, the better it will be for them, as it will soon have to be sold at a lower price than other red wheat. We have no change to make in quotations as there don't seem to be any transactions.

RYE & CORN.—Are nominal, only in their liquid state.

OATS.—Hopes are now entertained that a fair crop will be harvested.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 10
Red wheat	1 10
Rye per bushel	90
Corn, ears	65
Corn, shelled	70
Oats	60
Flour, retail per barrel	6.00
Flour, wholesale	5.50
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$25 00
Hay Mixed per ton	20 00
STRAW FOR GLASS WORKS.	
Oat straw for packing per ton	10 00
Wheat straw, short per ton	8 00
STRAW AT PAPER MILL.	
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	11 00
Short straw per ton	8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Peaches, dried, per lb	15
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	22
Hams per lb	18
Bacon	14 & 15
Sides	11
Lard per lb	18
Eggs per doz	20
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes per bushel new	75
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	6
Cod Fish per lb., Boneless	12½
Cod Fish, whole	6
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges per doz	100

School in the Mountains.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

This institution for YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN will reopen its next regular session on

Wednesday, September 8, 1874,

Thorough instructions will be given in the

Elementary and Higher Branches

of study usually taught in our male and female seminaries. Terms, $5 to $7 per week, according to location of rooms. This includes the ordinary expenses of tuition, boarding and furnished rooms. For particulars apply to

REV. J. P. HUGHES,
july21-3m Principal

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

BOERICKE & TAFEL, HOMŒOPATHIC

PHARMACY, 145 Grand St., New York.

Keep constantly on hand a complete stock of reliable Homœopathic Medicines, and books on Domestic Practice. Goods sent to all parts of the country, by mail or express.

Send stamp for descriptive catalogue and price current. Address as above. vol7-n30-3m

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—There are large numbers of Deeds, or title papers, on file in the Recorder's office, the accumulation of years, which it may be much to the advantage of parties interested to repossess without delay. Indeed many of these papers are imperfect and incomplete, and so noted by the Recorder. All deeds, mortgages, etc., on file, upon which the State tax and Recorder's fees remain unpaid, ought to be, and must be, promptly attended to by the parties interested, to avoid the costs which will necessarily accrue, on further neglect. I. I. GRENOBLE,

Recorder's Office, Recorder.
Bellefonte, July 27, 1875.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Griffith Lytle, sr., deceased, late of Harris twp., having been granted to John Lytle and James Lytle, all persons knowing themselves to be in debt to said estate are, requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will please present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES LYTLE,
JOHN LYTLE,
25-6t Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, at April term, 1875, to distribute the money arising out of the sale of the Real Estate of Daniel Weidensaul, by the Sheriff of Centre county, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bellefonte, on Monday, the 19th day of July, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at which time and place all parties interested are requested to be present. R. M. MAGEE,
25-4t Auditor.

DRESS MAKING.

Mrs. A. E. Seibert and daughter would respectfully inform the ladies of Bellefonte and vicinity, that they are prepared to do

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING

AND

Family Sewing.

Located on High street, in McCafferty's new block, opposite the railroad depot.
v7-n31-3m

WILLIAMSPORT

Dickinson Seminary,

AT WILLIAMSPOT, PA.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

Nine teachers. Three courses of study, or any four studies may be chosen. Students received for single term or longer periods. Classical course, including board, washing, room, fuel, tuition and incidentals, $203.33 per year. English course $192.33. Fall term begins, August 26. For Catalogue address,

REV. EDWARD J. GRAY,
v0l7-no29-3t President.

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AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, of Centre County, to make distribution of the money arising from the sale of the real estate of Samuel Pamler and wife, to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Monday, the 16th day of August, 1875, at 2 o'clock p. M., when and where all persons interested are requested to attend. ADAM HOY,
Auditor.

ORDINANCE.—Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that the burial ground in the Borough of Milesburg, be closed as a public burial ground, and all interments are hereafter strictly forbidden in the same. Approved this third day of July, A. D. 1875.

J. MILES GREEN,
Burgess.

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DANIEL T. SHOPE, Sec'y.
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Sunday Reading.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR JULY.

THE NEW BIRTH.
JOHN III., 1—8.

In this passage we have the clearest declaration to be found in the Bible of one of its grandest doctrines. Not many years ago a celebrated editor of a celebrated religious weekly, when hard pushed as to his more than doubtful orthodoxy, printed the Sermonon the Mount in full in his paper, and pointed triumphantly to it as his creed. The reply was made that he should have added the third chapter of John. The one is a complete summary of Christian morality; the other of Christian faith. The truth that belief in good works will not save any man has never been more fully illustrated than in the subsequent history of the case to which we have referred. Regeneration or the new birth is absolutely necessary, and it comes only through faith in Christ, as a vicarious sacrifice for our sins; or in other words, looking to Jesus on the cross in faith, as the Israelites looked to the serpent of brass in the wilderness. This conversion is the work of the Holy Ghost, the gift of God, and the foundation or commencement of Christian life. No one has it by natural descent or ceremony, and hence the unspeakable importance of the cardinal doctrine announced here by the Lord Himself to Nicodemus, and set forth in other places of Scripture under the name of a new man, a new heart, etc. Without John's Gospel we should have lacked this clear statement of the necessity of the new birth, as also several other most important doctrines which are nowhere else taught so clearly—such, for instance, as the spirituality of worship (chap. v., 23—24), the resurrection and the life (chap. xi., 25—26), and several other most important doctrines. It has been often noted that the more preaching deals with the doctrine here announced to Nicodemus the more fruitful it is, not only in conversions to Christ, but in building up high Christian character; and that preaching which deals exclusively with practice and morals produces but little effect. Luther said, "Our enemies cry, Works, Works, and we cry, Faith, Faith; but we have the works also." Thus it is ever: a sound faith leads to a sound morality. Faith in Christ unites us with the true vine, and thus gives us new life and a capacity of bearing fruit which we cannot obtain otherwise.

NICODEMUS.

We learn from verse 1 that this eminent man was a Pharisee, a member of that sect of the Jews which retained the purest faith and set the highest value on good words. The wicked and hypocritical Pharisees denounced by our Lord were blots on an honorable name, just as wicked and hypocritical professors of Christianity are. Nicodemus was also a ruler or member of the great national council called the Sanhedrim. A visit of such an one to Christ for instruction was an event of no small importance. To compare small things with great, it was as if one of England's Bishops, a member of the house of Lords, should visit Mr. Moody by night to learn the secret of his miraculous success. Nicodemus concedes to Jesus the highest title, Rabbi—Teacher or Master—and acknowledges that He is from God, seeing that his miracles were a sure test of his divine mission. The answer of Jesus is most remarkable. He replies, not to what Nicodemus says, but at once gives him the important instruction for which he came. He tells him that except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God. The original word here used is sometimes translated born from above; but born again is evidently the sense in which Nicodemus understood it, and the sense doubtless in which it was intended to be understood, though the other sense is true also. This lesson affords the best opportunities to make it plain to the scholars that they have as much need to be born again as grown people, and it may be added that it is easier for the young to give themselves to Jesus than it is for grown people to do so, for although childhood is by no means the innocent time of life that it is often called, yet children have no bad habits of long standing to contend against.

"Ye must be born again" may be said to all children, "and childhood is the best time of life to take Jesus for your Saviour."

BORN OF WATER AND THE SPIRIT.

Being born of water and of the spirit must have reference to the baptism of water and of the spirit, with both of which John had rendered the Jews familiar: "I indeed baptize you with water, but one cometh after me who shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost." To be born of water was of no avail without being born of the Spirit, and the latter is mentioned twice in the succeeding verses without the former; but the process of this spiritual birth is as much hid from our comprehension as the blowing of the wind is from our sight.

The great truth, that like begets like is also brought out here: "That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the spirit is spirit." A Lion does not beget a lamb, nor a sheep bring forth a Lion. It is only the miraculous power of God that can change the the lion into a lamb, as in the cases of Paul, Bunyan, Newton, John Williams, Moody and many other lion-like men who became the most efficient preachers of the Lamb of God. It is, however, to be noted that the new birth does not change the natural or acquired powers of the person converted, but only their modes of operation and the object for which they are exerted. The learned, eloquent, vigorous and enthusiastic Paul retained all these characteristics after his conversion, but used them to build up the Church of Christ instead of to pull it down. The new birth is of the soul, not of the body, although that gradually shares also in its refining and elevating effects.

THE KINGDOM.

The kingdom of God spoken of is an important point to illustrate, and here we copy from Dr. Taylor's notes on this lesson:

"In the prophesies of Isaiah, and especially those of Daniel, the Messiah is frequently spoken of as one who should set up a kingdom; and when John the Baptist preached his message of repentance, he enforced it with the motive 'for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.' So also the Lord himself, in many parables, spoke of 'the kingdom of God,' and the kingdom of heaven'; enjoined his disciples as they preached to say that 'the kingdom of God was come nigh unto them.' In like manner, in some of his parables he referred to himself as 'a kidg,' and when Pilate asked him 'Art thou a king,' he did not refuse the appellation, but simply said, My kingdom is not of this world,' and added, 'every one that is of the truth heareth My voice.' When, therefore, he says to Nicodemus, 'Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God,' we cannot comprehend the necessity to which he refers unless we have first a distinct idea of what this kingdom is. Now, there are a few pasaages in the New Testament, which being grouded together, may give us light on the subject, They are these: 'The kingdom of God is not meat and drink; but rigtheousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost.' 'The kingdom of God is not in word, but in power.' 'Neither shall they say, lo! here, or lo! there, for behold the kingdom of God is within you.' My kingdom is not of this world, Every one that is of truth heareth My voice. It thus appears that the kingdom is not a thing of outward rites and ceremonies, or of mere word-profession; but an inward character manifesting itself in the righteousness, peace, joy, and loyalty to truth of those who are connected with it. Of this kingdom Christ is the head, having his throne not in any earthly palace, but in human hearts, and reigning there over the thoughts and affections and consciences of men. It is not of this world, either in its origin, or its nature, or in its source on earth, so it will not have its end in this world, but will stretch through eternity, and become that kingdom of glory which in our common speech we call heaven."

Other lessons are suggested by this pregnant passage. It is probable that Nathaniel was such a faultless man in his own eyes and those of the world that he was perfectly sure of divine favor, and and yet Christ tells him, "Ye must be born again." The same rule for the learned ruler and the illiterate poor, for the moral Pharisee and notorious sinner.

A minor lesson may be learned from this and all Christ's teachings, and that is to go into the important matters at once. He has no prologues, prefaces or introductions to His teachings, but rivets the attention at once by the most striking sayings. It would be well for all teachers to imitate Christ in this respect. Moody does so.

The commandment, Ye must be born again, implies a duty resting on the unconverted to believe on Christ, this being the means and cause of the new birth, and also to co-operate with the Spirit's work. We must not grieve away or quench the Spirit.

Agricultural.

Agricultural Fairs.

The time of year for agricultural fairs and exhibitions draws near, when the choicest fruits of the earth and noblest specimens of "our animal friends" will be arranged in the best order for inspection and admiration. Horses, horned cattle, sheep and hogs, being by far the most important kinds of live stock, will naturally have the greatest share of attention, but the horse causes many exhibitions to degenerate into race courses. This abuse should be most sedulously avoided by the committees who have charge of agricultural fairs. All gambling or drinking booths also should be suppressed around exhibition grounds, and no intoxicating drinks should on any account be allowed to be sold within the enclosures. Will the respectable farmers see to these points in every locality?

The products of female industry and taste should have an honorable place in every exhibition; and to this end we suggest that a flower department, with a good list of prizes, should form a part of every exhibition, and that in this department the wives and daughters of farmers should be the only competitors. If professional gardeners are allowed to compete it should be in a section by themselves. It is of great consequence that a taste for flowers and gardening should become universal among farmers' families for their own pleasure and for the general good. Flowers please not only those who raise them, but every one who sees them; and nothing gives a higher opinion of a homestead to a passer-by than a nice, well-tended flower garden, however small.

A list of good prizes for flowers at the annual exhibitions would, in a few years, change the appearance of the country, and impart general good taste and refinement which could not be obtained at so little expense in any other way.

Prizes for poultry will be offered, of course, and these will afford the ladies scope for competition in a field peculiarly their own, the importance of which has never been rightly estimated in America. In a large portion of France poultry yields more money than any other kind of farm stock, and it might be so in many parts of the Union.

If good prizes for the best cultivated farms and the best kept and most beautiful gardens were offered, the effect in a few years would be wonderful.

Feed and Breed of Dairy Cows.

Dr. Sturtevant, of Massachusetts, closes a paper contributed to the Report of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, with the following summary of the conclusions at which he has arrived on this subject:

1. The production of butter is largely dependent on breed.

2. That there is a strictural limit to the production of butter to each cow.

3. That when the cow is fed to this limit, increased feed cannot increase the product.

4. That the superior cow has this strictural limit at a greater distance from ordinary feed, and more ready to respond to stimuli than the inferior cow.

5. That consequently the superior cow is seldom fed to her limit, while the inferior cow may be easily fed beyond her limit, and as a practical conclusion, increased feed with a superior lot of cows will increase the butter product, but if fed to an inferior lot of cows, waste can be but the result.

6. That the character of the food has some influence on the character of the butter, but even here breed influences more than food.

7. That there is no constant relation between the butter product and the cheese product.

8. That the casein retains a constant per centage, and that this per centage does not appear to respond to the increase of food.

9. That the casein appears to remain constant without regard to the season.

10. That increase in the quantity of milk is followed by an increase of the total amount of casein.

11. That insufficient feed acts directly to check the proportion of butter, and has a tendency to decrease the casein of milk and substitute albumen.

12. That the best practice of feeding is to regulate the character of the food by the character of the animals fed; feeding superior cows nearer to the limit of their production than inferior cows; feeding, if for butter, more concentrated and nutritious foods than for cheese; feeding for cheese product succulent material which will increase the quantity of the milk yield.

THE corn crop throughout Pennsylvania is said to look promising. The late rains have been very beneficial.

Should Horses Wear Blinders.

This is still a mooted question among horsemen. The following from a foreign paper makes some good points on the negative side:

We never could see what vice or deformity lay in a horse's eye, that should make it necessary to cover it up and shut out its owner from at least two-thirds of his rightful field of vision. The poets say that old age looks backward; but we never heard such an idiosyncrasy charged upon the horses. The theory that a horse is less apt to be frightened when shut out from everything behind him, we suspect to be a fallacy, else saddle horses and war horse would be duly blinded. Every horse is as familiar with his own carriage as with his own tail, and, as far as his "personal" fortitude is concerned, is no more disturbed by being pursued by one than the other. As for other scarecrows that come behind, they are mostly so familiar to the animal, that the more fully the horse can perceive them, the more quietly does he submit to their approach. Then it is such a pity to cover up one of the most brilliant features of this most brilliant creature. The horse has borne such a hand in the civilization of this rough-and-tumble world, that it seems not so much a cruelty as a discourtesy, as well as a disgrace to hide his form with embarassing toggery. No wonder we estimate the force in the world as horse-power; no wonder the Romans and the Germans, each in their own languages, designated their aristocracy as riders; no wonder their descendants made chivalry a synonym for their highest virtues. Let the horse be given his due, and unblinded. The check-rein is anotner nuisance in harness-wear which has almost entirely disappeared from England, the army having at last given it up by order of the commander-in-chief, Sir George Burgoyne.

AN ALLIGATOR AS A HOUSE-DOG.—In many parts of the Southern States, men have so far conquered their antipathy towards alligators as to tame them and keep them in confinement. In this semi-domestic state the beast is said to exhibit more intelligence than would be expected from its appearance. An alligator was once the cause of a curious case tried in New Orleans. A young lady brought an action against a neighbor for keeping an alligator in his yard, asserting that the beast was of extraordinary size and ferocity, that she had frequently occasion to enter his premises, and that, whenever compelled to do so, she was in fear of herlife. The defendant, who had been arrested, being required to plead, stated that he kept the animal as a kind of a house-dog or night watchman, and that, unless provoked, it was quite a peaceable reptile; furthermore, that the plaintiff had been in the habit of teasing the alligator, and exciting his anger by tickling him in the ribs with a long pole, throwing brickbats at him, and on one occasion went so far as to sear his back with a red-hot iron. Upon this the defendant was discharged, while the lady was bound over to keep the peace toward the alligator and its owner.

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.—Massachusetts is generally credited with being at the head of all the States in adopting new notions, particularly when they relate to education. But in the matter of the "higher education of women," as it is called, she has not been so far advanced as many suppose. In a month or two, however, she will open two colleges "well-endowed and thoroughly equipped," which will be devoted exclusively to the education of women. One of these—Smith College, at Northampton—was dedicated a few days ago, Rev. J. Clarke Seelye, the President, delivering the inaugural address. Smith College is to be of the old classical schools, and is to teach women the same things as men are taught in the old universities, and is to have the same standard for admission.

"THE idea of having so pure and able a man for Governor (as Browne the Prohibition candidate) suggests the approach of the millennium."—*New Castle Gazette* (Democratic.)

1. It would if the candidate were a Democrat.

2. It would were such a man recommended by Democrats,

3. It would if Democrats voted for such a man.

4. But as it is, Browne, a disaffected Republican, being praised by a Democrat for the purpose of getting one-idea Republicans to throw away their votes on him and thus indirectly elect a Democratic Governor, suggests that the millennium is yet far off.

5. If the millennium does not come till Browne gets to be Governor, dear help the fond hope of the church!—*Globe.*

A RELIC.—One day last week, Mr. William Rorbaugh, picked up between Valley Forge and Richmond Furnace, a small round metal box, which he has left with us. It evidently was a sun dial, the pivot in the centre of the box still remaining. The initials G. M., with the year 1758, are scratched on the lid of the box. It contained a piece of silver Spansh coin dated 1739; besides this there were several pieces of paper (possibly money) which, on being exposed to the air, fell to pieces, so that he was unable to distinguish what it really was. It was probably lost by some soldier or traveler on Braddock's road.—*Franklin Repository.*

Dauchy & Co.,

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT VEGETINE.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir.—I have had considerable experience with the Vegetine. For dyspepsia, general debility, and impure blood, the Vegetine is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced taking Vegetine about the middle of last winter, and, after using a few bottles, it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in so good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 586 Athens street. Very respectfully,

MONROE PARKER,
386 Athens street.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are water-brash, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, etc. There is general debility, languor and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

GAINED FIFTEEN POUNDS OF FLESH

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking the Vegetine, and all have obtained relief. Yours Truly,

THOMAS E. MOORE,
Overseer of card room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier.* The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine furnished me by your agent, my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine.

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefitted.

THOMAS GILMORE,
229½ Walnut Street.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them that it is one of the best medicines that ever was. MRS. L. GOSS.

Corner Magazine and Walnut Sts., Cambridge, Mass.

APPRECIATION.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Purifier" (Vegetine) in my family for several years, and think that, for scrofula or cankerous humors or rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours Respectfully,

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WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

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ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

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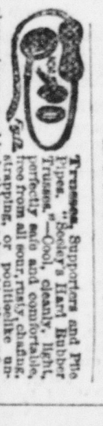

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For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

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As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion, and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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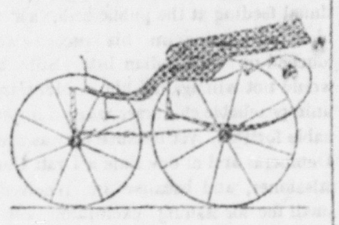

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Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.

6-1f

W. WETSLER,

DEALER IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

5-33-1f

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no4-tf

CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,

Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.

5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre o., Pa.

Philadelphia Advertisements

STAIR BUILDER. JOHN E. YEAGER, 318-20-22 & 24 North 20th St., Phila. Hand Railing of every description, Baluster and Newell Posts made to order at lowest prices. 15-12w

FINE BOOTS & SHOES For Gentlemen and Boys, also Riding Leggins at JACOB ZAUN & SON, 905 Arch St., Phila. 15-12w

IRON FENCES. The New Iron Nailed to Iron. The Best Iron Fence in the World, for Lots, Cemeteries, &c. Send for Circular to WICKERSHAM & BRO., 1008 Ridge Ave. Phila. 15-12w

WATCHES & JEWELRY. At the old established Stand of MOORE & BRO. 1031 Market Street, Philadelphia. 15-12w.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Your attention is specially invited to the fact that the National Banks are now prepared to receive subscription to the Capital Stock of the Centennial Board of Finance. The funds realized from this source are to be employed in the erection of the buildings for the International Exhibition, and the expenses connected with the same. It is confidently believed that the Keystone State will be represented by the name of every citizen alive to patriotic commemoration of the one hundred birth-day of the nation. The shares of stock are offered for $10 each, and subscribers will receive a handsomely steel engraved Certificate of Stock, suitable for framing and preservation as a national memorial.

Interest at the rate of six per cent per annm will be paid on all payments of Centenial Stock from date of payment to January 1, 1876.

Subscribers who are not near a National Bank can remit a check or post-office order to the undersigned.

FREDK. FARLEY, Treasurer, 904 Walnut St., Philadelphia

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop't.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

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WEST STREET HOTEL.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 West St., NEW YORK.

A Temperance House, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meats and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the City.

6-28-1y B. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

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Boots and Shoes.

LOUIS DOLL,

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER, HIGH St., NEXT DOOR TO FELTY'S NEW BUILDING,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Has removed his Store from Felty's building to a new building erected expressly for his own use adjoining his old stand, where he will be pleased to meet his friends.

Repairing neatly and promptly attended to. 5-29-1y

POWERS'

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

of every description kept in Centre County, and selling at

PANIC PRICES.

FINE AND HEAVY SHOES FOR LADIES.

FINE & HEAVY BOOTS & SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

either in quality or prices. Call and examine our new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage.

vol7no8-6m

CAUTION.—NOTICE.—The GENUINE EDITION

Life and Labors of LIVINGSTONE,

(Including the "LAST JOURNALS,") unfolds vividly his 30 years strange adventures, also the curiosities, Wonders and Wealth of that marvelous country, and is absolutely the new, complete work. Hence IT SELLS; just think, 12,000 first 7 weeks. 805 pages, 103 rare Illustrations, only $3.50. Agents wanted. Send for TERMS and POSITIVE proof. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa. 27-4t

Miscellaneous.

KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO
PURE
AND
SILVER GLOSS STARCH,
For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON.

BEST STARCH IN THE WORLD.

GIVES A BEAUTIFUL FINISH TO THE LINEN, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

FOR PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE,

Ice Cream, &c.

Is the original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as PURER, STRONGER and MORE DELICATE than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet, and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

24-3m

AMERICAN WASH BLUE,

For Laundry and Household Use,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

American Ultramarine Works,

NEWARK, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS, Office, 72 William Street New York.

24-3m

A FORTUNE IN $1.

The Wyoming Lottery draws on the 15th and 30th of each month, and $200,000 in Cash Gifts are in full, and no deductions. Capital Gift.

$50,000; Second Gift, $25,000; Third, $20,000; Fourth, $10,000; Fifth, $5,000; Sixth, $5,000; besides 70,679 smaller gifts.

The Fifth Extraordinary will positively draw on July 28, 1875. Capital Gift, $100,000; Second, $50,000; Third, $25,000; Fourth, $20,000; 51,021 smaller gifts, the whole amounting to $350,000, which is paid to ticket holders at each drawing. This Institution is Chartered by the Legislature, and each drawing is supervised by the legal authorities. An official list of drawn numbers sent by mail to ticket holders as soon as published. Tickets for either are $1 each, 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Agents wanted: Illustrated *Times* sent free to everybody, containing full particulars. Tickets sold up to the hour of drawing. Address,

ALLEN & CO., 79 Nassau St., New York.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertions of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many states at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the book. 7-2-1y

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THE BEST

PRAIRIE LANDS
IN
IOWA AND NEBRASKA,

FOR SALE BY

The Burlington & Missouri River RAILROAD CO.,

On Ten Year's Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

ONE MILLION ACRES in Iowa and Southern Nebraska.

The finest country in the world to combine Farming and Stock Raising. The SOIL is rich and easily cultivated; CLIMATE warm; SEASONS long; Taxes low and EDUCATION Free. No payments required on principal till FIFTH year, and then ONE-SEVENTH EACH YEAR UNTIL PAID.

LAND EXPLORING TICKETS

Sold at important stations on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and cost of same refunded when land is bought.

HALF FARE to families of purchasers, and LOW FREIGHTS on household goods and farm stock.

TWENTY PER CENT. premium for cultivation.

LARGE DISCOUNT for Cash within one, two and three years.

PRODUCTS WILL PAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS LONG BEFORE THE PRINCIPAL BECOMES DUE.

"The so-called destitution in Nebraska lies in the far western region, beyond the lands of the B. & M. R. R. Co."

☞ For circulars that will describe fully these lands, and the terms of sale, apply to or address,

LAND COMMISSIONER, Burlington, Iowa, for Iowa lands, or Lincoln Neb., for Nebraska lands.

or CHAS. S. MOCKS, Lewistown, Pa. 21-3m

Were again awarded the highest premium, over all makers, at the late Franklin Institute Exhibition, and are the only First-class Instruments that can be obtained at Manufacturer's cost prices.

$300

For an Elegant 7⅓ oct. Rosewood Piano. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received.

First Prize Medal,	(Franklin Institute,)	1374
" Silver "	(Grand Piano)	1838
" Prize "	Crystal Palace World Fair N Y	53
" Gold "	American Inst., N. Y	1848
" Prize "	Maryland Inst., Baltimore	1848
" Silver "	Franklin Inst., Phila.	1845

Pianos ordered by mail, are carefully selected, and remittance is not required, until the instrument is received and approved. All our styles and classes, are built of the same excellent material and workmanship. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.

☞ Write or send for illustrated catalogue, and price list, giving full description of styles, prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MFG CO., 9-19t Warerooms 1106 Chestnut St., Phila.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite the Depot

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,

BELLEFONTE PA

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line o

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY, No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa. v4n34-1y

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MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-13-tf

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be trusted to his care. Thankful for past favors asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-1

JNO. D. SOURBECK.

LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attended to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.

BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.

5-15-1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

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WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5-29-1y

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DR. T. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between Wood and Market Streets, Pittsburgh, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain. Delicate disease, liver complaint, palpitation of the heart, strict unreserve, diseases of the bladder and kidneys, general debility and nervousness yield readily to his treatment. All letters containing a fee or postage stamp promptly answered. 26-4t

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WYOMING SEMI-MONTHLY

LOTTERY

Legalized by the Legislature. Draws on the 15th and 30th of each month. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5. 1 chance in 5. $200,000 in cash prizes. Capital Prize $50,000. Agents wanted. Particulars. Address J. M. PATTEE, Laramie City, Wyoming. 28-4t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets on second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——The best segars in the place at Sechler's, in the Bush House block.

——Milesburg has become something of a summer resort for city people, and Miller Hall's hotel is crowded.

——Wm. Parsons, Esq., the present District Attorney of Clinton county, and who is a candidate for re-election, with a fair show of success, was in town on Monday.

——The most gentlemanly and obliging clerks in this or any other town in the Commonwealth of Penna., at Sechler & Co's famous grocery store in the Bush House block, opposite our new office.

——Raftmen are returning in large numbers from down the river, and the trains are thronged daily. It is said that all the lumber, gotten out of the forests last winter, has reached market.

——A defeated Democrat yesterday bought a stomach pump and went home to his sick family. Now, when he tells his children not to eat cucumbers, they let 'em alone.

——It is now fashionable for the ladies to wear their dresses with the lower part like a pillow-case. If some aristocratic fool should go to church bare-footed there'd be lots of other fools to follow the example.

——Just received at No 7, Brockerhoff's Row, by Montgomery, a large assortment of ladies' and gentlemans' gauntlets and gloves, just from the factory. Fall styles of hats, coming this week.

——Philipsburg is not such an outlandish place after all. They even got up a donation party, the other evening, forty of their most liberal citizens made the preacher a present of six dollars and fifty cents' worth of groceries.

——Everything gave way yesterday to the excitement incident to the Democratic Convention, and when we went to press last night there were some proofs of the fact, that there are several members of the Democratic party of Centre county who are not the strictest temperance people in the world.

——The Prohibiton Party have appointed Gen. Wm. H. Blair a member of their State Central Temperance Committee. Gen. Blair voted for Simon S. Wolfe and S. T. Shugert last fall, knowing that both these members of the Lower House were in favor of the repeal of the Local Option law.

——We went away from town on Saturday evening just to stay over Sunday, and see how the people took advantage of us in that matter. Why, our friends got tight and got to fighting and tore around like a mob, and our friend, Major Sternburg, or any other man, was entirely unable to preserve the peace although he did his level best.

——Coming down Church street, Lock Haven, on Monday morning last, to the depot, we heard a noise in a grocery store near by. We looked in and saw a man with a barrel stave beating his wife right vigorously. She screamed and cried for help and a crowd rushed in and separated them. We looked at the sign above that grocery and read "John Dorencamper."

——It took two stages to bring the Centre *Reporter* over to this side of the mountain last week. The first installment came on Thursday heavily loaded with Democratic thunder, intended for circulation all over the county. Friday's extra edition, however, was not intended for this side of the mountain, and contained some very severe charges on our friend Meek.

——Johnny Powers has busted the panic and is selling boots & shoes at bottom prices. He has just received a large assortment of fall goods, and, as he went into the market with the cash in his fist to buy with, he made such bargains as will enable him to sell at prices so low as to surprise everyone. Don't go barefoot this fall and winter; it won't pay as long as Powers sells shoes so low. Everyone must know where Power's boot and shoe store is. If they do not know that it is exactly opposite the Bush House, let them come into our office and we will take them by the hand and lead them into the finest shoe store in this city.

DEATH OF A CENTRE COUNTY MAN IN WILLIAMSPORT.—James Miller, a man who, we believe, formerly worked at Linn & McCoy's iron works in this county, but who for the last two months has been in the employ of the Valentine Iron Company in Williamsport, died there on Monday last from the effects of intoxication. The first report stated that he was murdered, which induced the Coroner to summon a jury, and with a reporter of the "Gazette and Bulletin" proceeded to the boarding-house of the company, where the man Miller was found dead. From the testimony taken by the coroner's jury, we extract that of Miller's son, who it seems lives in Williamsport, and that of Dr. Lumley, in which about all the facts will be found:

HIS SON'S TESTIMONY.

William Miller sworn.—Deceased was my father, and boarded with me; was drunk last night; came home at about 10½ o'clock; I assisted him to bed; he seemed very restless and talked very much; kept me awake until a very late hour; he frequently called me, but thinking he was dreaming, I did not answer his summons at once; he then called me in a very cross way, and told me to bring the light, as he thought something was wrong in his room; I tried to pacify him, and for a time he remained quiet, but suddenly springing from his bed he called me to come quick, as h—l and d—n was after him; finally got him quieted and heard nothing more from him; he went to work this morning apparently all right; said he felt first rate; and promised me, the last words I ever heard him speak, that he would not drink to-day; about noon I was told that he was over at the boarding-house drunk, and that I had better get him away; I came up stairs and found him lying on the floor, with Sharp alongside; I told Mrs. Swisher I would come and take him away in an hour or two; that he was too drunk to be removed in his present condition; when I came back I tried to awake him; I took his hands and they felt cold, his ears felt cold, and in a moment I saw that he was dead; he was not a regular drunkard; once in a while he would go on a spree, but he had drank nothing for six weeks until Friday night last.

THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Dr. Lumley sworn.—Was called in shortly after his death; his body was not yet cold on my arrival; don't think there is anything about the body to show that violence had been committed; the wound on the back of the head is simply a small scalp wound, which was probably cut on the hinge of the closet door, in a fall or otherwise; in my opinion death resulted from strangulation, brought on from excessive drink, he not having the strength to discharge the contents of his stomach.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

After consulation the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the testimony of Dr. Lumley, that deceased came to his death from the effects of strong drink and strangulation, in trying to discharge the contents of his stomach.

——One day last week a gentleman said to us, "I would just as soon shut up my store as not, there is no business at all." We thought it very strange that a man who kept the very necessaries of life should so complain, people must have groceries and provisions if the times are panicy, and there are plenty of men yet left with money enough to buy them. But there was one fault with this merchant—he does not advertise because the "times are too hard." Our curiosity was aroused and we thought we would go and ask some merchant who advertises, what success he was having. We went to Sechler & Co., and found them packing up goods to send into the country, goods ordered by mail, and the customer's secured through advertising. We were informed that they were doing a business of eight thousand dollars a month, and they have built up all this trade by a judicious system of advertising in the county papers. They sell the best of goods at the lowest possible margin of profit. Quick sales and small profits is their motto.

HO! FOR THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.—There will be a grand excursion from Harrisburg to the sea shore—Cape May—on the 16th of August. The train will leave Harrisburg at five o'clock a. m., over the Pennsylvania railroad, reaching Philadelphia at 8:30. The excursionists will pass through the principal business street of that city, four miles to the Delaware river in street cars; cross the river on the regular ferry, in full view of the magnificent shipping; take a special train at Camden for Cape May, and arrive at that place in time to take a bath in the ocean at high tide; have dinner at special rates, and visit the numerous places of interest at that point. Returning, train leaves about seven o'clock. The fare for the round trip will be only five dollars—much less than one-half regular rates. Those desiring to remain at Cape May for several days can do so by exchanging their ticket there, and paying $1.50 extra. The exchanged ticket also enables the holder to remain over in Philadelphia several days. Any further particulars desired can be had by addressing H. C. Demming, Harrisburg, Pa.

——Green sells Kissengen water a very healthy drink.

JUDGE KELLY IN BELLEFONTE.—By reference to another column it will be seen that a general mass meeting will be held in Bellefonte on Wednesday, August 25. A number of distinguished gentlemen have been invited, and several of the best speakers in the State will be here. Our people will be glad to learn from the letter which we print below, that there is a good prospect of getting Hon. Wm. D. Kelly here at that time. The following letter he has authorized us to publish:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4, 1875.

D. H. HASTINGS, ESQ., Bellefonte, Pa.:

Dear Sir—Your favor of yesterday informing me that you had been directed, as a member of the State Republican Committee, by your county Republican Organization, to invite me to speak at a mass meeting in Bellefonte during the last week in August, is at hand. The courtesy of your invitation, together with the assurance that the people of Centre county, without distinction of party, are anxious to hear me on the question of finance, would, under ordinary circumstances, induce me to give you an immediate affirmative reply, but, as I have outstanding engagements to speak in the West, the precise dates for the fulfillment of which have not yet been determined, I am not sufficiently master of my time to enable me to speak positively. All I can say is, that if you advise me as early as practicable of the time of the meeting, and the engagements alluded to and the condition of my throat will permit me to be present and speak, I will do so.

Yours Very Truly,
WM. D. KELLY.

——In the course of an interesting letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "Gath" writes:

Ex-Governor Curtin, twice the war governor of the Keystone state, is the least provincial of Keystoners in his habits. He travels in the summer to Saratoga, and spends part of the winter in New York, and has a larger general acquaintance than any Pennsylvania politician. The dominant Cameron influence has kept him out of office for several years, or since he was minister to Russia, but he has a popularity such as no Pennsylvanian of our time enjoys, rising mainly from his engaging manners and interesting person, and his conversation, which is perspicuous, humorous, magnetic and unantagonizing. He never argues, does not contradict, puts by people without offending them, and is full of small graces. A little scandal brightens his talk; he has a new anecdote at every turn of the subject; he listens, and is at times countryfied; his little, long, womanly feet, covered with gaiters of cloth, and slender shanks, or legs, are always dandling as he talks, and impress with their delicacy. His head is high, and the hair twigs the summit of his forehead with a sort of

PEPER AND SALT NEGLIGENCE

which suggests a frosted dome of thought. One eye is a little blinked, and draws rifle sights for the other. He has a perfect row of little teeth. His voice is a sort of purposely Milesian, rich as the articulate cream of a Dublin gallant's address. His strong suit is his smile—none of your cast-iron Colfax grimaces, but a sort of dance of fays and mischiefs all over the face, the real humor of a nature never very serious nor very earnest, except on the matter of money. He does not betray a love of money, but he has it. It struck him late in life with severity, and while he denies himself nothing that a gentleman whose father was from county Clare should have, he binds the ducats fast. When Western Union Telegraph stock falls, a cloud passes over Curtin's face, as if he did not exactly despair, but feared for the liberties of his country. Not timid, he has the wisdom which lies still till the world revolves back to him, when he arises and says, "Why, Orb! God bless my soul, I didn't expect to see you here. How are Mme. Moon and the satellites—if any yet?" No satellites! why isn't fortune wayward? And you deserved them so well! We have four grandchildren. Now tell me about the politics of Beaver county!" In this way the tall war Governor compromises with the less or the larger destiny. He wears tall white hats, light gray suits, blue eyes—truce is written all over him. He is never politically dead, but sleepeth. He never hates wholly; only deprecates. On the plane of a Pennsylvanian he is a perfect citizen.

——On August 4, Mrs. Loughry of Bigler Station, Clearfield Co., was 100 years of age.

——Rev. D. Scroll, of the first Presbyterian church of Pittsburg will preach in the Presbyterian church of this place on Sunday next.

——Yesterday was one of the liveliest in Bellefonte on record. The proceedings of the disturbing causes will be found in another column.

——Alexander Hangdon of Harrisburg, Pa, has been missing since June 24. Two of his children are very ill and in great distress on account of his disappearance.

——Mr. Adolph Loeb was called suddently to Baltimore on Saturday last on account of the serious illness of relatives.

——A ten-dollar bill was lost by a lady near the residence of Thos. Reynolds last week, and was picked up by a young man who knew who lost it, but who put it in his pocket and walked off. We know him and he must return the money or we will expose him one week from to-day.

THE UNTERRIFIED IN CONVENTION.—Mud, gore, carnage, disaffection, slaughter, bitter forbodings, sad after-reflections, swearing, recriminations—were some of the main features of yesterday's doings. The contest among the candidates for the last three months had been waged with wonderful and unabating energy. Every man stood to his gun and those who fell, fell like martyrs. Every inch of the ground was contested. More stories were invented; more canards circulated; more private defects in personal character unearthed; more lies were told to the acre, than ever before. The delegate elections were fought through on Saturday with more vigor than was ever known. It is hard to say which office was struggled for the most nobly. Meek and Hoy measured swords, or rather tongues, in every township, and the former took the prize. They talked, wrote, printed, stamped, cut, carved, graved and engraved all manner of derogatory reports and stories. The *Berichter*, in both German and English, denounced Mr. Hoy. The Centre Hall *Reporter*, in broken English and sometimes, in rather good English, recited the doings of Mr. Meek. The "Big Sandy," his "modocking" his continual feeding at the public crib, all the blots and stains on his record were touched up with indian ink. Still this would not win against him. Mr. Hoy's unimpeachable character was an impregnable fortress, yet because he was a war Democrat and at one time a Draft Commissioner, and because he received a small fee for issuing exemption certificates, these were enough to wipe him out. And Meek did the wiping. Hoy, retired in good order, and this morning is as busy with law practice as before the war. We venture to advise Mr. Hoy and other Democrats, before running for office in this county, to ask Mr. Meek's permission. It appears to be entirely necessary.

The candidates for Sheriff were in town with their supporters early. Spangler, with elevated head, and lofty bearing, come around with votes twenty-two, and indulged in a little percussion English because P. G. Meek had not given him Boggs, and the Borough of Bellefonte. The chief champion of his cause, Dr. Hillibish from Miles, charged Meek with unfair play toward Spangler, and reddened with rage, threatened to abbreviate Meek's political career. Munson, with his cohorts from the summit of the Alleghenies, and a portion of Bellefonte's muscle and bluster embodied in Perks, assumed a commanding, and demanding position, because of his thirty two instructed votes. But he was charging somebody with foul play, and was sour because the voluble profanity of Perks, and the strategy of Meek, and the builder of nations, Miles Kopheart, had not secured enough votes to nominate on first ballot and save him from the throat cutting, and gouging processes of the convention.

Yony Cramer, who carries more Democratic avoirdupois than any of his competitors, was very sanguine of success with his five votes, because of his good looks; but with great sincerity relates that his campaign experiences, had evinced more mendacity among Democrats than he had ever suspected. He said "by got there were just eighty-one Democrat liars in Gregg township."

Hoffer was calm, and seemed as though he was satisfied with the result, and looked as though he expected the sanguinary conflict between Munson and Spangler, to work a result favorable to him.

The candidates for prothonotary are among the fathers of the Democratic party, at least they all wanted to father the office, but none of them wanted to daddy the result of the senatorial and shrievalty results. Bob Brett, the good natured Irish-American who would have made a good officer, was pickled for future use. He fomented a good deal but the pickle was a bad one, and Bob thinks he won't "keep" three years longer. The sad faced George W. Rumbarger made a pretty good show. He is a good fellow and it was a shame to lay him out so stiff and stark. Williams stood around as calm and serene as a cold buckwheat cake and didn't know what bit him. Reifsnyder, the Penns Valley seer, after his defeat, wanted them to make a little Prothonotary's office for five cents, and let him run it. He hopped out of the convention and out of sight like a warty toad into a mud-hole.

Col. P. W. Barnhart was retired gracefully and stepped down and out like the Publican from the seat in the synagogue.

The heated contest ended, the various candidates with their respective knot of supporters thronged the town early in the morning, each sanguine of success, and each desperate in his struggle to grasp the wires with a clench that would enable him to strangle his opponents. As the representative hosts were marshaled, it was patent to all that the skill, strategy and manipulation of the Modoc generalship, had evinced its superiority in the contest, and had succeeded in routing the regulars foot, horse and dragoon. The Modocs came out two to one of the regulars with plumage gay and banners bright; with ruby countenances and smiling faces flushed and all aglow with the self consciousness of their own superiority and victory brilliantly achieved. The sturdy regulars were paucity in numbers, sad in countenance and wore the imprint of signal defeat upon their sombre brows. Their spectacle really was one that excited both sympathy and pity from outside beholders. After a busy checkering on the streets and in the saloons, bar-rooms, etc, the hosts convened in the Court House at 1 o'clock P. M. After some smirking and squinting, the Modocs feeling strong in the strength of their numbers, resolved to do honor to themselves and their chief, Hon. C. T. Alexander, who led them in an independent movement last fall, by electing him chairman of the Convention, and thus rechristen him a genuine Democrat again.

The regulars looked somewhat terror-striken at the movement and made a faint and sickly effort at opposition, but one deep frowning glance from the towering Modocs, crushed and hushed as silent as death, the puny resistance of the regulars.

The chairman elect donned his honors and took his seat with the proud bearing that his chieftainship commanded. Capt. John H. Morrison called the Convention to order at 1:30 p. m. A delegate jumped up and nominated T. Mullen Hall, of Milesburg, for Chairman. The aged political seer arose and declined in favor of T. C. Alexander. Capt. M. squirmed a little over this, but had to put the motion. Mr. Alexander stepped up to the Judge's seat and made a small speech. He said he could scarcely find words to express himself and his gratitude, which was the fact. He considered this honor a mark of respect. He felt that he ought to explain his past record, but this action of the Convention had closed his mouth. All he had remaining to say was, "Let us have peace."

D. L. Zerby, Fergus Potter and Harvey Corman, were elected secretaries. Then the roll of delegates was called, after which they wrangled awhile over the instructions of a delegate from Benner. Miller Hall, the seer, offered a resolution fixing the order of nominations as we give them below. There was a trick in this, and a few persons voted "no," but it was declared carried.

P. Gray Meek, and Adam Hoy, were nominated for Senator. A delegate arose and read a letter from Mr. Hoy, withdrawing his name and promising to support the ticket nominated. Mr. Meek, was then nominated for State Senator, by acclamation. Below we give the ballots for the various officers. A glance will show that it was a fierce struggle and that the ring came out victorious. There was the usual number of officious individuals rushing around and making themselves troublesome. Austin Hinton, always moved "that the nominations now close." Geo. Rumbarger, not a delegate, took the liberty to enlighten the Convention on a point of order. Below are the ballots and nominations:

SENATE.

P. G. Meek, by acclamation.

SHERIFF.

	1st ballot	Last ballot
L W Munson	31	29
John Spangler	27	36
George Hoffer	11	...
Yony Kreamer	5	...
J H Keller	3	...

TREASURER.

J H Dobbins	14	...
Adam Yearick	13	...
D A Musser	16	42
C Derr	10	...
J H Barnhart	10	...
Wm. Erhard	12	33

PROTHONOTARY

P W Barnhart	10	...
J H Riefsnyder	19	...
Aaron Williams	23	44
R G Brett	10	...
G W Rumbarger	18	31

REGISTER.

S J Herring	24	32
J W Schooll	6	...
W E Burchfield	...	42

RECORDER.

J S Proudfoot	10	...
B B Kreamer	6	...
W A Tobias	24	45
Nels A Locas	16	30
Henry Beck	19	...

For Sheriff, seven ballots were taken; for Treasurer, ten; for Prothonotary, nine; for Register seven; for Recorder, nine.

——Sechler & Co. have just received a nice lot of mackeral, just caught.

——Go to Sechler's for all kinds of extracts, he has the best.

——Our young school teachers should avail themselves of the excellent opportunity for improvement afforded by the Centre County Normal School at Milesburg.

——We were going to say something about a riot which threatened the health and comfort of the natives on Saturday evening, but as our senior has paid some attention to the subject we refer you to our editorial page.

——The Republican candidates as far as we have heard in this county, are H. C. Beamer, of Potter, D. M. Glenn and Isaac Lose, of Bellefonte, and George Alexander, of Union, for sheriff; H. H. Snyder, of Liberty, for Prothonotary; G. W. Campbell, Andy Gregg, D. P. P. Shope and Captain Dunlap for councilmen.

——We were standing at the ticket office in the depot at Lock Haven on Monday morning getting our ticket for Bellefonte. A raftman came up, pulled out his pocket book, which contained a roll of bills, and asked for a ticket to Clearfield. While he was waiting for his change, a pickpocket reached over his shoulder, grabbed the money, pocket book and all and made away with them. And he wasn't caught.

PERSONALS.—Hon. James B. Lunt spends his leisure time hunting through the musty records of Colonial Pennsylvania.

—Major P. B. Wilson, Hon. Edward C. Humes, Col. Robert McFarlane and other distinguished Centre countians are at Cape May.

—Max Liveright and Harry Frank, with their wives, are at present touring it among the watering places of York State.

—Mr. J. Mason Duncan, formerly a professor in the Bellefonte Academy, has accepted a position on the staff of the American Bible Society. He is a gentleman of sufficient energy and intelligence to make almost any undertaking a success, and will be a valuable acquisition to the Society.

—Alfred Count von Turkheim, returned to Bellefonte yesterday, and was welcomed by a number of our citizens. Notwithstanding the fact that a score of papers in different parts of the State have been poking fun at the "Watchman" for going into ecstasies over the distinguished foreigner, there are many people, besides Mr. Furey, who have a high appreciation for the Count because of his sociability, his numerous accomplishments, and exceeding generosity.

——Crockery and glass ware at Sechler's.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of Captain B. C. Beamer, of Potter township, as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David M. Glenn, of Bellefonte, as candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce the name of George A. Bayard, of Bellefonte, as candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

PROTHONOTARY.

Believing the interests of the Republican party of Centre county to-day calls for the representation of the honest, intelligent, and energetic men of our county, and further believing the best interests of our party would be promoted by the nomination of an always true and sincere Republican, for the office of Prothonotary, we offer the name of John I. Rankin, of Bellefonte. In offering Mr. Rankin as a candidate, we do so fully trusting he appreciates the necessity of energy in an active campaign, and will do honor to himself, and further the best interests of his party. NORTH WARD.

We are authorized to announce the name of H. A. Snyder, of Liberty township, as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. W. Rogers, of Walker twp., as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of J. W. Campbell, of Ferguson twp., as candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Walker township respectfully presents the name of one of her citizens, Capt. W. W. Rogers, to the Republican County Convention as a candidate for Commissioner, and earnestly asks a favorable consideration of her claims, as well as the claims of her candidate for her long-continued fidelity to the party, and his services in the army in the war of the Rebellion.

BOGGS TWP., Centre Co., Pa., July 17, 1875.

MR. EDITOR.—Boggs Twp. would like to see a good live "Republican" in the Commissioners office and want "Andy Gregg" nominated for that office. He is sound on all things pertaining to the party. He would fill the office with ability. He will be able to control as large a vote as any other man the party can nominate. He is now and always has been a "sincere" Republican and so was his honored Father before him. Let us nominate and elect him to the office. BOGGS TWP.

BELLEFONTE, July 27, 1875.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—I have been solicited by many citizens of this place to ask you to present, through the columns of your paper, the name of D. P. Shope, of Milesburg, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. Mr. Shope is an energetic business man, and would make a good officer.

The time is approaching for our county convention to make up our ticket, and to select good men. The office of County Commissioner is a very important office to all of us. We should get a good, honest, reliable business man—one that would see to our own interests. We think it best for the people to hunt the man, not the man the office. Permit us to bring forward the name of Capt. Jas. Dunlap, of Furgerson township. Capt. Dunlap was elected commissioner of the county when the Democratic majority was eleven hundred. He was elected by 66 majority. Placing Capt. Dunlap's name on the ticket for Commissioner will give great strength to the Republican ticket.

MANY REPUBLICANS,
of Bald Eagle Valley.

MARRIED

At the bride's parents', June 18, by Rev. R. H. Colburn, Mr. Thomas Buttinger, of Williamsport, Pa., to Miss Elizabeth A. Leathers, of Boggs township, Pa.

On July 1, at the M. E. Church in Howard, by Rev. R. H. Colburn, Mr. Philip Krape, of Clintonville, to Miss Harriett A. Loveland, of Tunkertown, Pa.

DIED.

On Friday last, August 6, 1875, at his late residence, Jeremiah B. Butts.

The death of our lamented townsman was not unexpected. For several months his health had been declining. Those who saw him on the streets, a month ago, were alarmed at the pallor and sad expression of that once handsome, smiling face. Few men have been endowed with so much geniality and good nature as he. In former years, his society was counted by a large circle of friends, who admired his ready wit, his kind heart, and his jovial, pleasant manners. He was always in a good humor, always had a pleasant word for everybody, and never did his fellow man an intentional wrong. During his long illness many friends waited at his bedside, and sought to smooth his pathway to the better world. His loving, faithful, noble wife, and his fond, interesting family, hoped, even against hope, for his recovery. But the Death Angel had marked him as his own, and on Friday last, shortly after two o'clock, his spirit departed. Let us hope that his immortal soul has at last found rest and peace from the cares and troubles of this world, of which he had his share, in the blissful abode of the redeemed. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, Rev. W. T. Wylie officiating. A large concourse of people followed his remains to Union Cemetery, where the Masonic brotherhood, of which he was a member, performed their impressive ceremony.

——Nice sugar cured hams at Sechler & Co's.